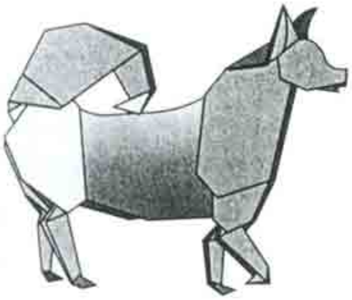
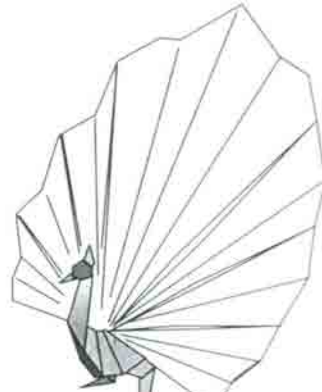
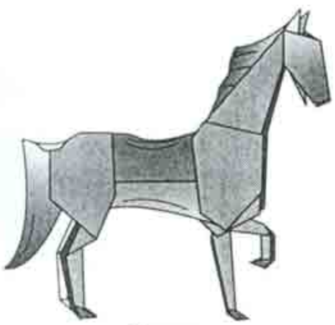
Contents

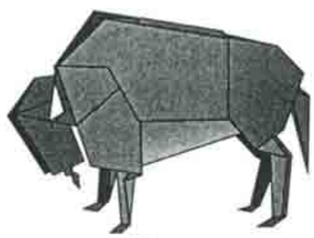
* Simple
** Intermediate
*** Complex
**** Very Complex

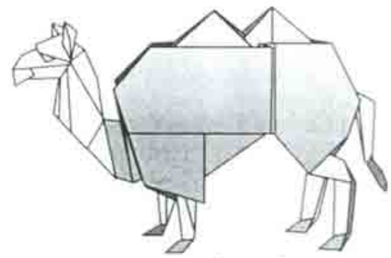


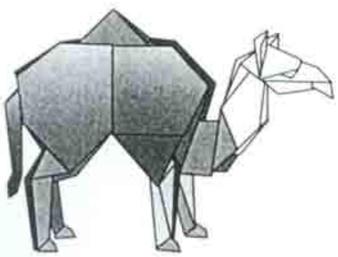


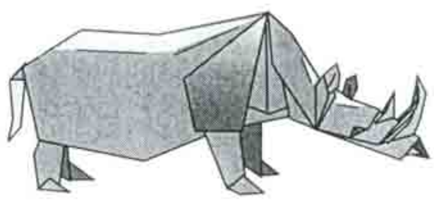








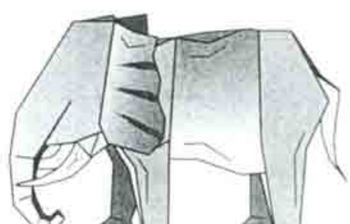




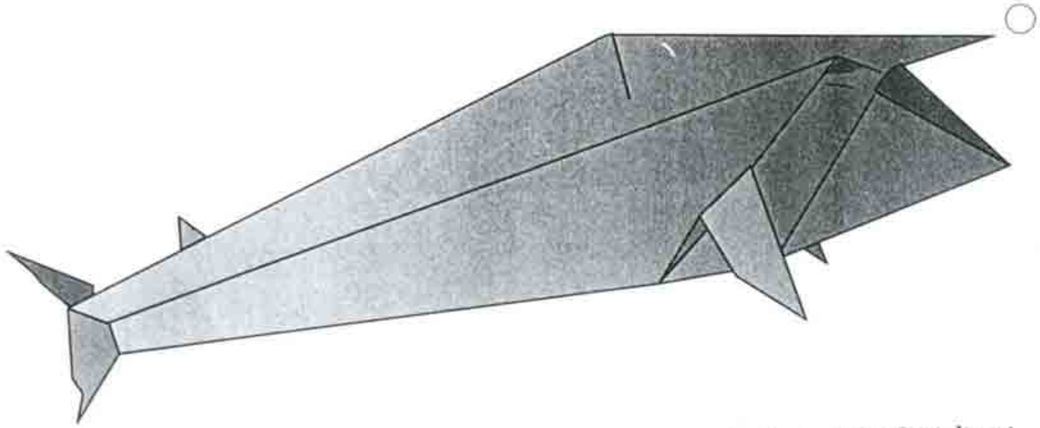








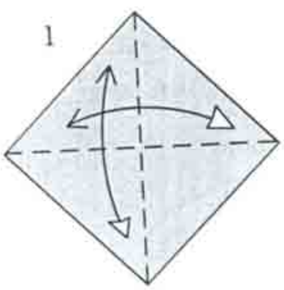
Blue Whale



This is the largest animal in the world. The blue whale is 100 feet long and weighs over 150 tons. It spends the summers in polar waters eating over four tons of small shrimp a day. During the winter it swims towards the equator to breed.

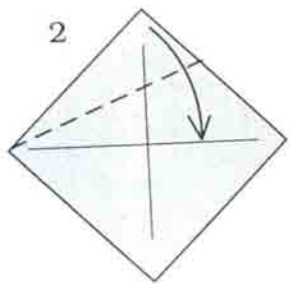
The blue whale is a baleen whale. Baleen whales have no teeth but instead, hundreds of plates in the mouth which hang from the upper jaw. The plates, called baleen, strain out food from the water.

1

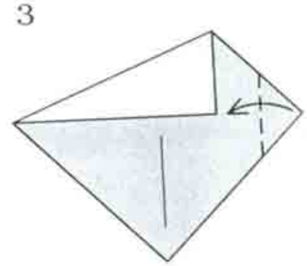


Fold and unfold along the diagonals.

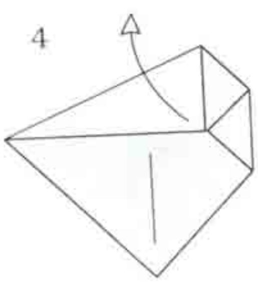
2



3

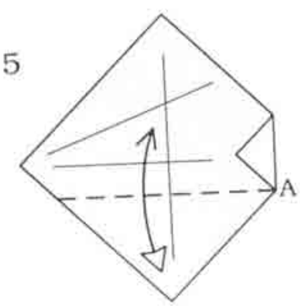


4



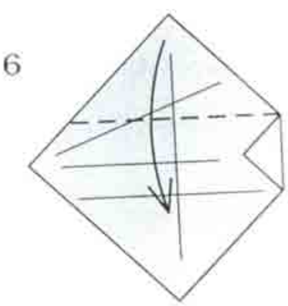
Unfold.

5

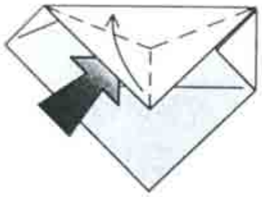


Fold up and unfold using A as a guide.

6

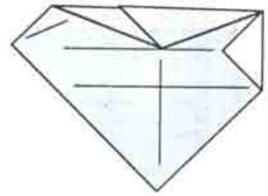


7



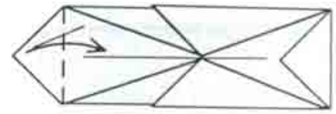
Rabbit-ear.

8

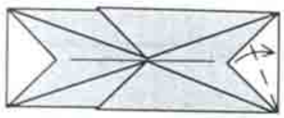


Repeat steps 6–7
on the lower part.

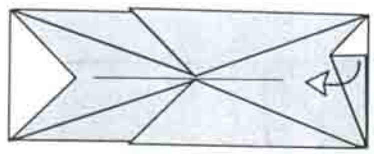
9



10

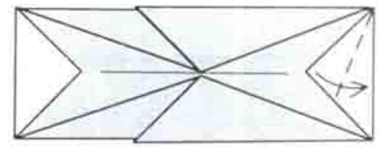


11

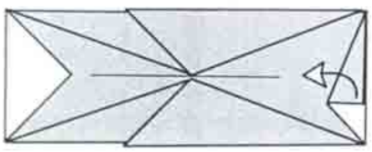


Unfold.

12

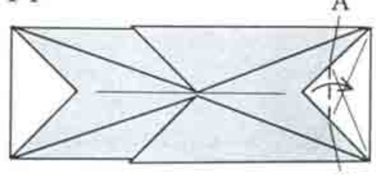


13



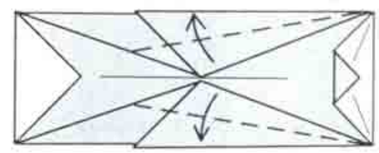
Unfold.

14

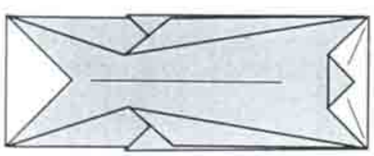


Use A and B as guides.

15

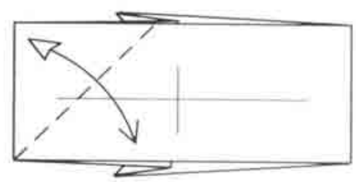


16



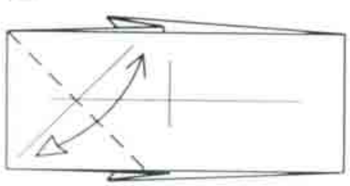


17



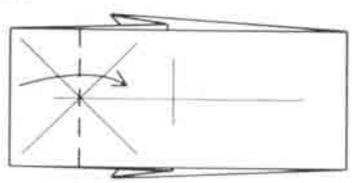
Fold and unfold.

18

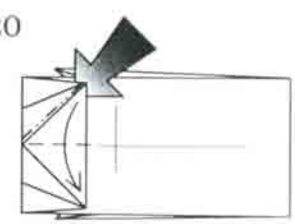


Fold and unfold.

19

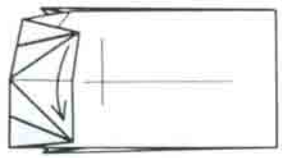


20



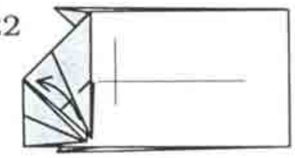
The squash fold is introduced.
Place your finger as shown by
the large arrow.

21

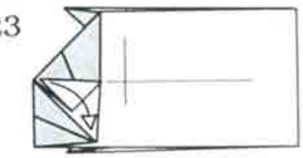


This is a three-dimensional intermediate step.

22

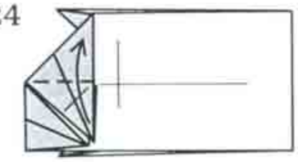


23

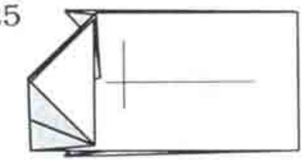


Unfold.

24

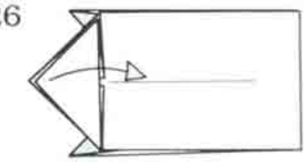


25



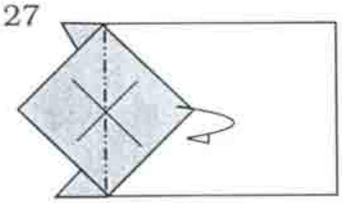
Repeat steps 20–24.

26

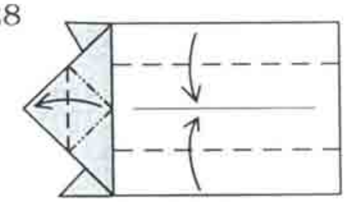


Unfold.

27

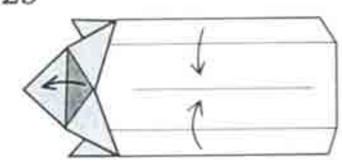


28



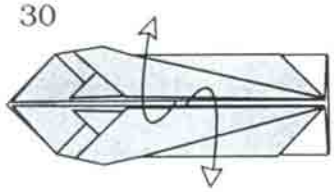
One form of the petal fold is introduced.

29



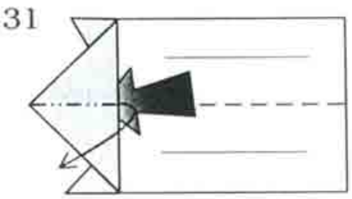
A three-dimensional intermediate step.

30



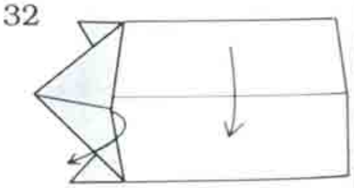
A completed petal fold. Unfold it (back to step 28).

31



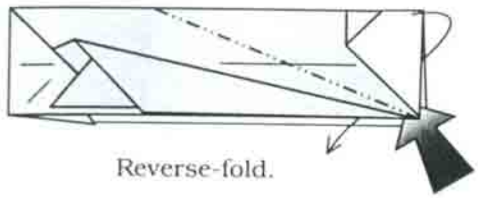
This is similar to a squash fold.

32



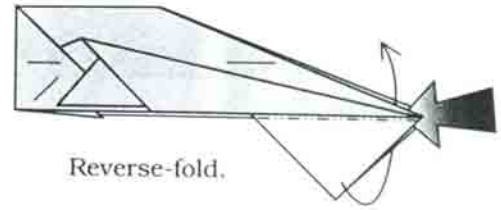
A three-dimensional intermediate step.

33



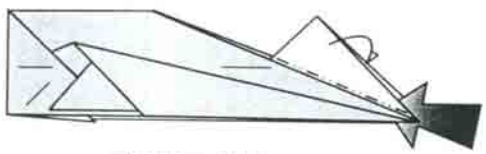
Reverse-fold.

34



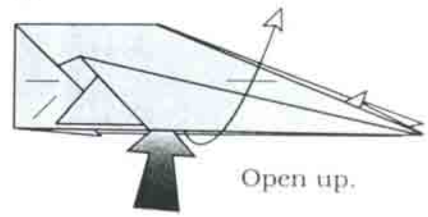
Reverse-fold.

35



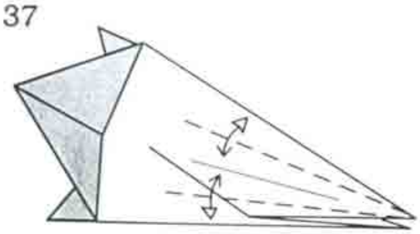
Reverse-fold.

36



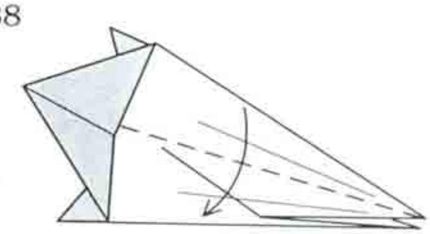
Open up.

37



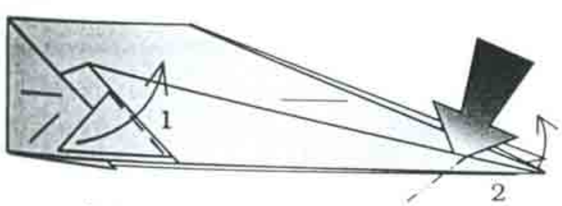
This is a three-dimensional figure. Fold and unfold.

38



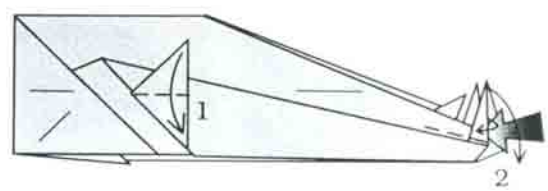
Close.

39



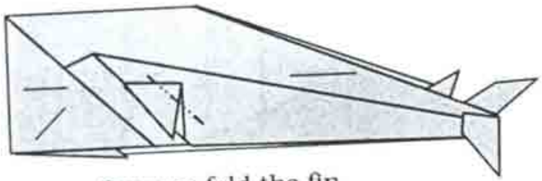
1. Fold the fin up.
2. Reverse-fold the tail.
Repeat behind.

40



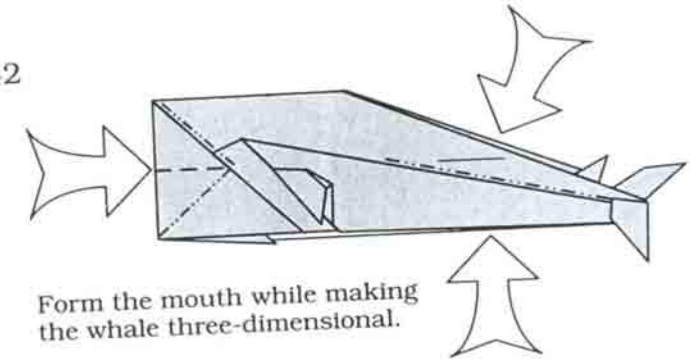
1. Fold the fin down.
2. Make a little squash fold for the tail.
Repeat behind.

41



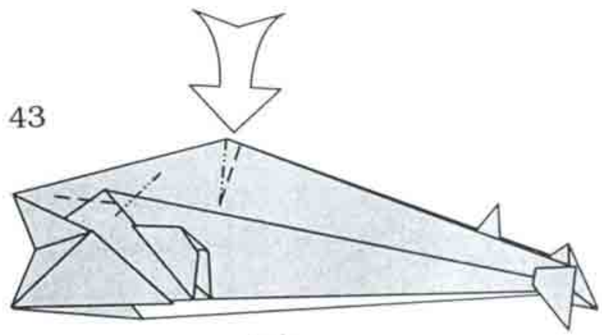
Reverse-fold the fin.
Repeat behind.

42



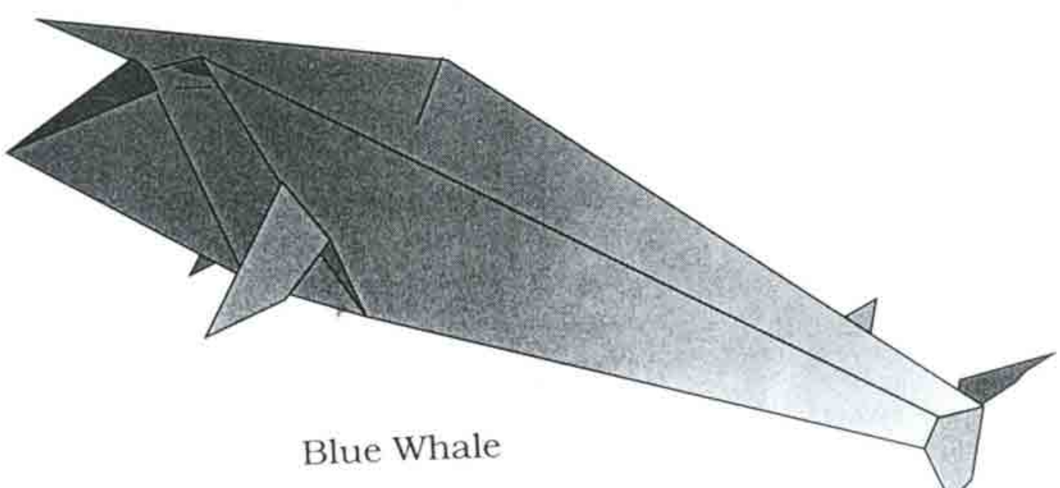
Form the mouth while making the whale three-dimensional.

43



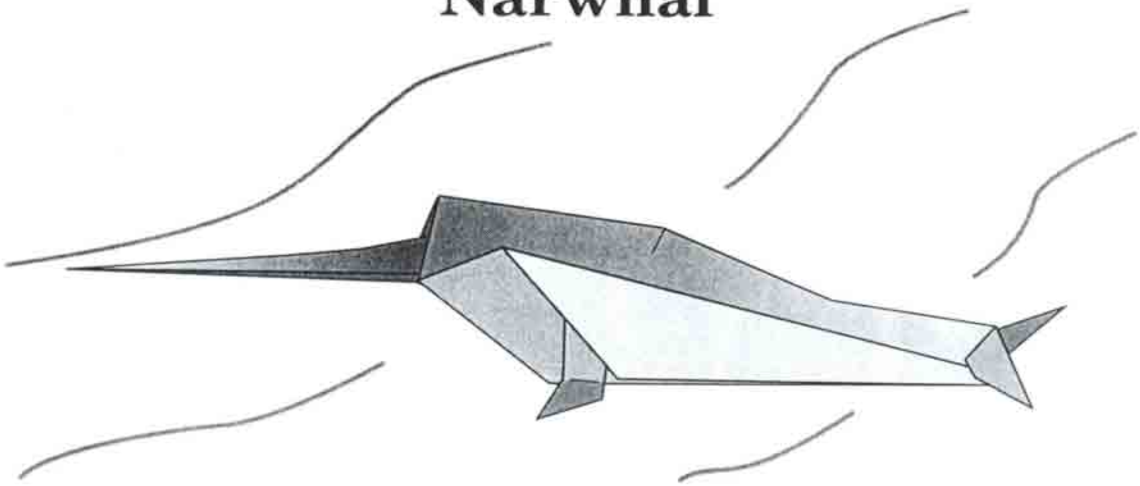
Form the eyes while folding the mouth down.

44



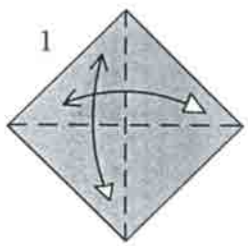
Blue Whale

Narwhal



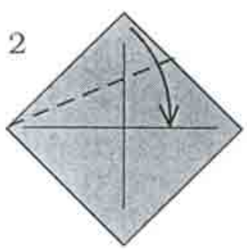
About sixteen feet long, this small whale is found in groups of 15–20 along the Arctic coasts and rivers north of Alaska. It has only two teeth, which grow from the tip of the upper jaw. The male narwhal's left tooth grows straight out to form the nine foot tusk. It eats crabs, shrimp, squid, and fish.

1

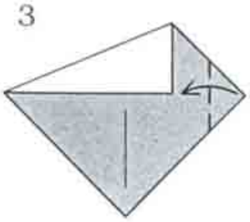


Fold and unfold along the diagonals.

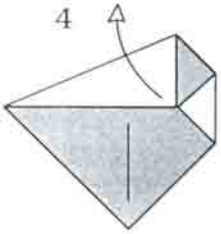
2



3

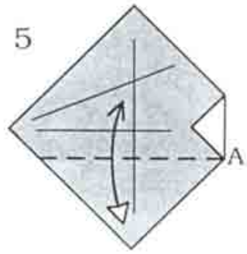


4



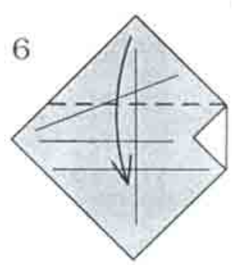
Unfold.

5

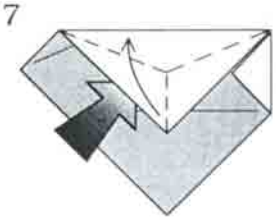


Fold up and unfold using A as a guide.

6

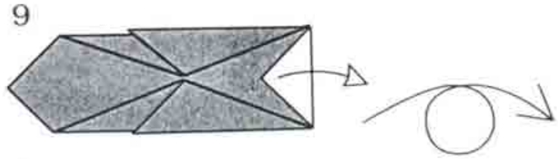


7



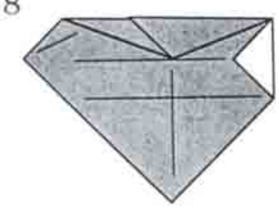
Rabbit-ear.

9



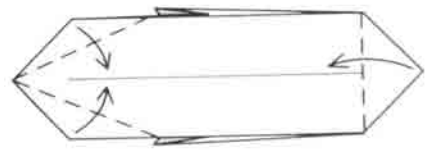
Unfold.

8

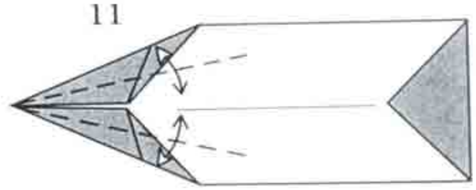


Repeat steps 6–7
on the lower part.

10

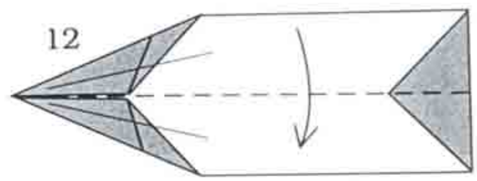


11

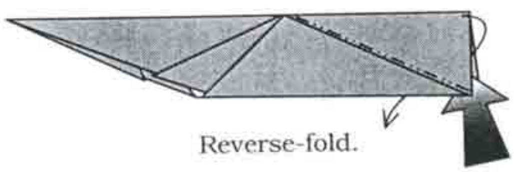


Fold and unfold.

12

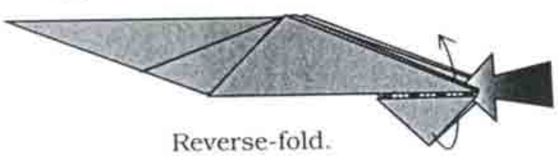


13



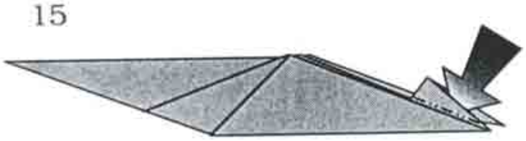
Reverse-fold.

14



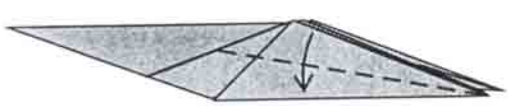
Reverse-fold.

15



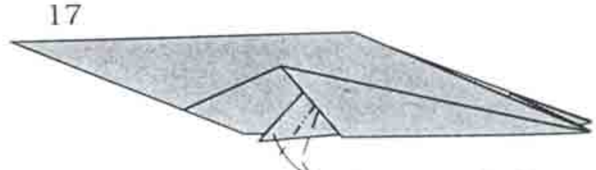
Reverse-fold.

16



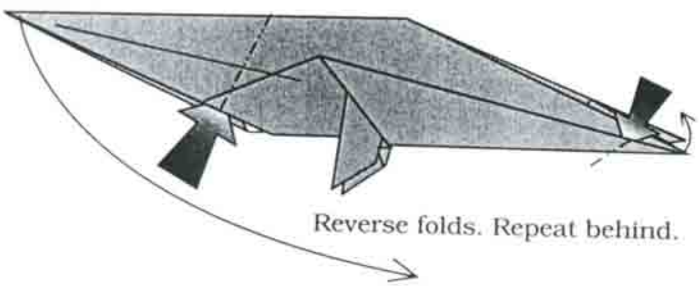
Repeat behind.

17



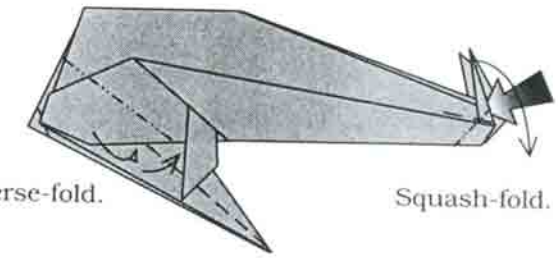
Repeat behind.

18



Reverse folds. Repeat behind.

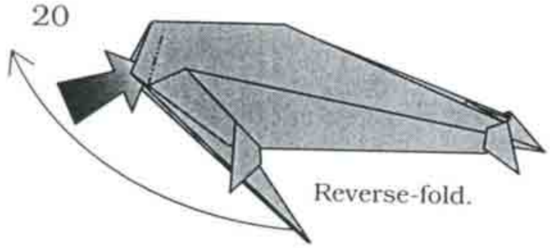
19



Reverse-fold. Squash-fold.

Repeat behind.

20



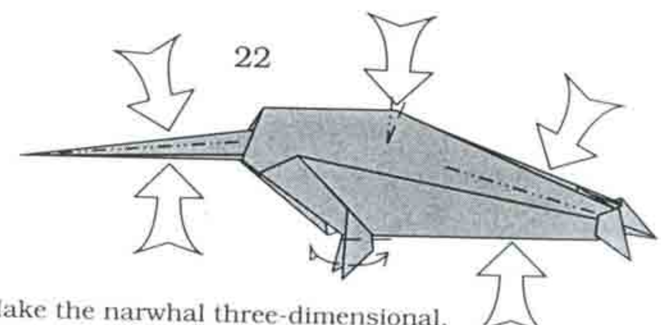
Reverse-fold.

21



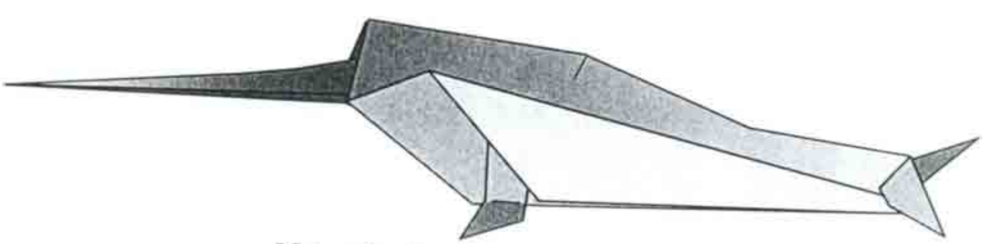
Repeat behind.

22



Make the narwhal three-dimensional.
Squeeze the horn to thin it.

23

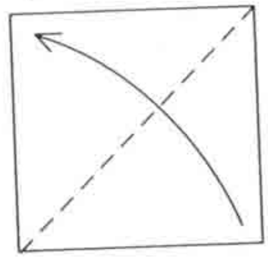


Narwhal

Dollar Bill

This shows how to convert a square into two rectangles which each have the proportions of a dollar bill. It can be used to fold the walrus (next model).

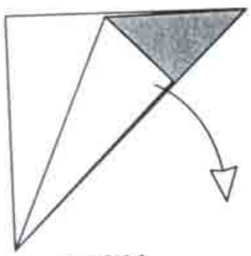
1



2

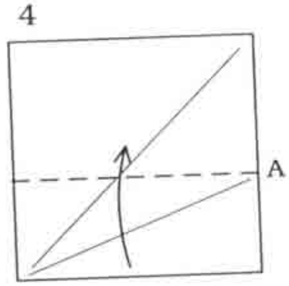


3



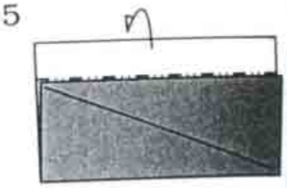
Unfold.

4

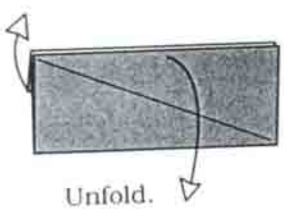


Fold up using A as a guide.

5

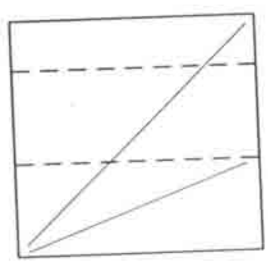


6



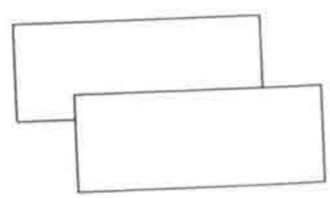
Unfold.

7



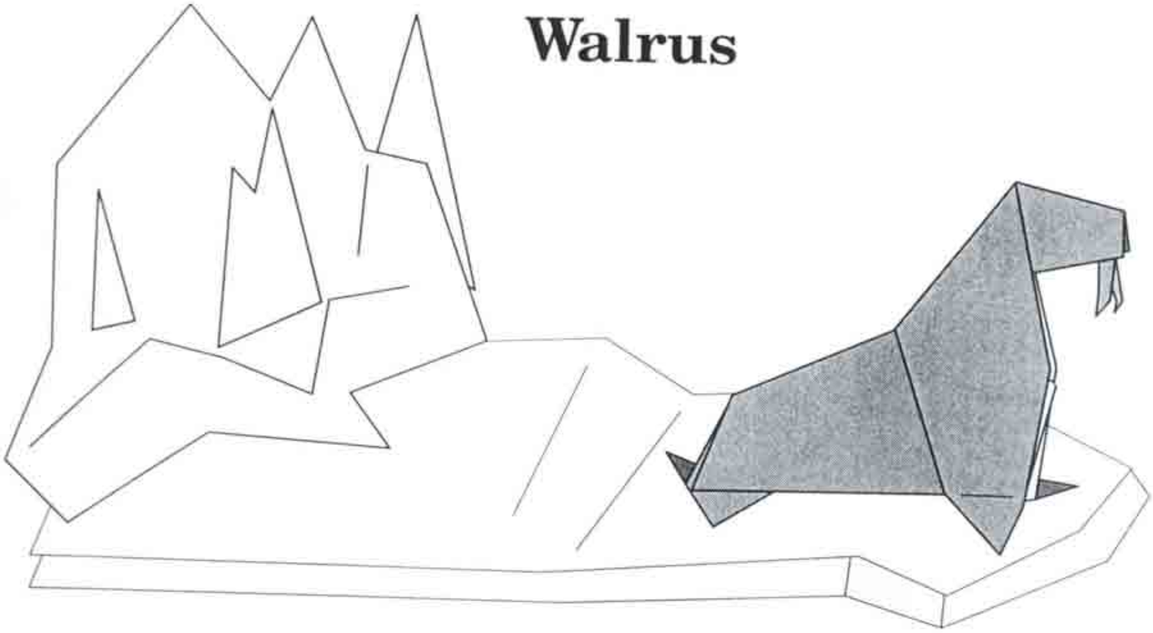
Cut along the dotted lines. The two larger rectangles have the proportions of a dollar bill.

8



Dollar Bills

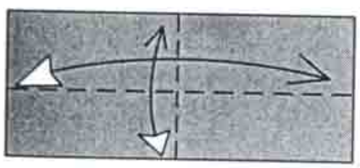
Walrus



This mammal lives on ice floes in the North Altantic, North Pacific and Arctic Oceans. It is about eleven feet long and weighs 3000 pounds. With its tusks, it can dig up mollusks, crustaceans, and fish to eat.

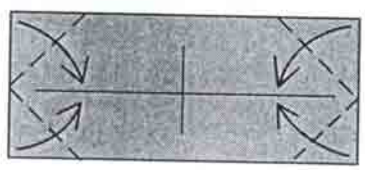
These social animals spend much of their time resting and sleeping in the sun. They hate to be disturbed while sleeping. A walrus that is hit accidentally by another one's flipper will make a sound and hit another walrus. Then all would hit each other until they finally go back to sleep.

1

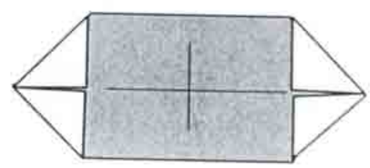


Begin with a dollar bill. Fold and unfold.

2

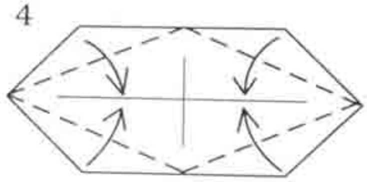


3

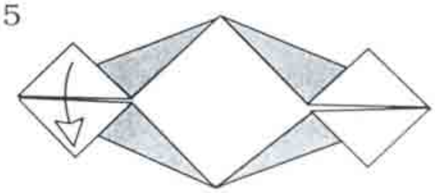




4

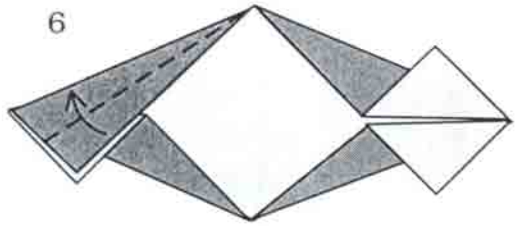


5

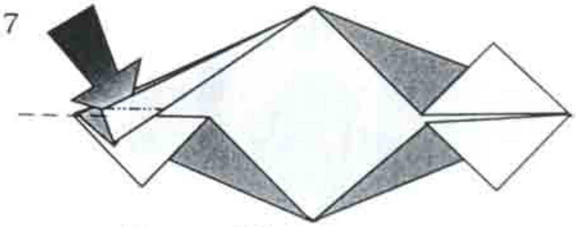


Unfold.

6

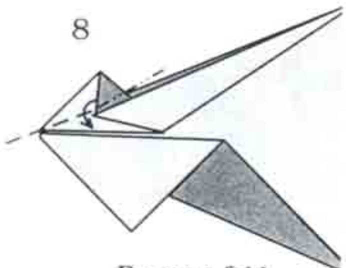


7



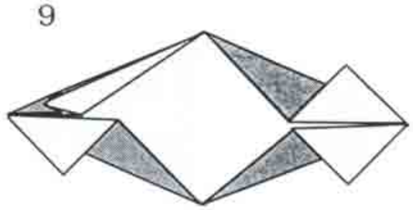
Reverse-fold.

8



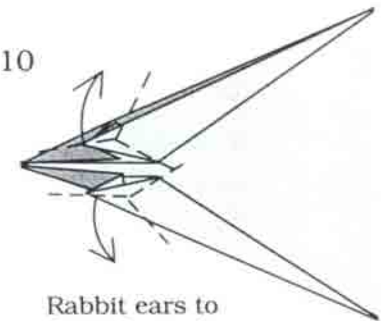
Reverse-fold.

9



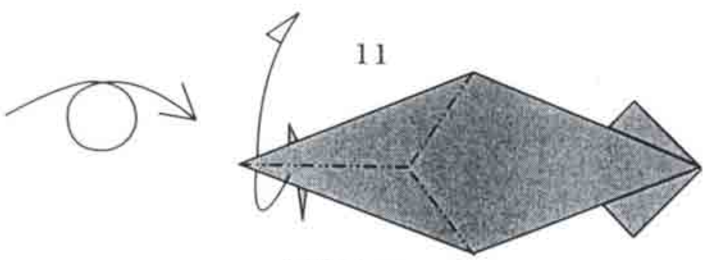
Repeat steps 5–8.

10



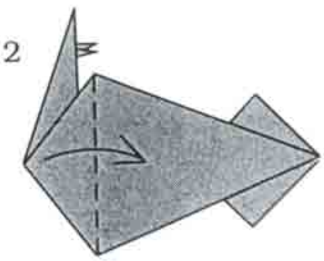
Rabbit ears to form the tusks.

11

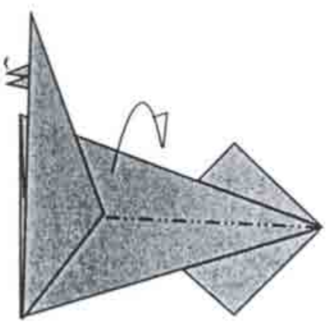


Rabbit-ear.

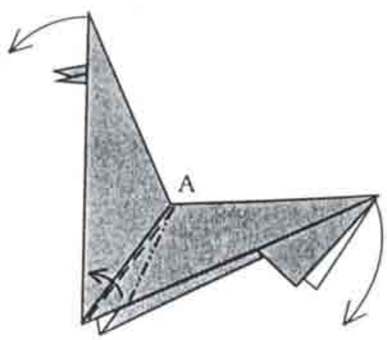
12



13

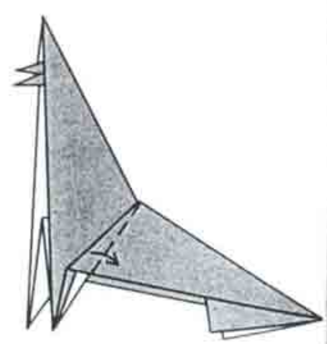


14



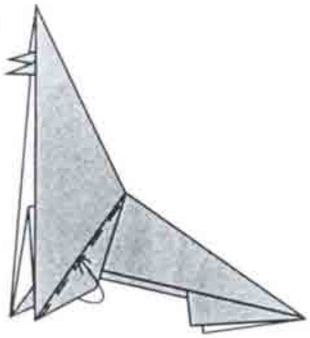
The outside crimp fold is introduced. A crimp fold is symmetric with respect to the front and back. Pivot around A.

15



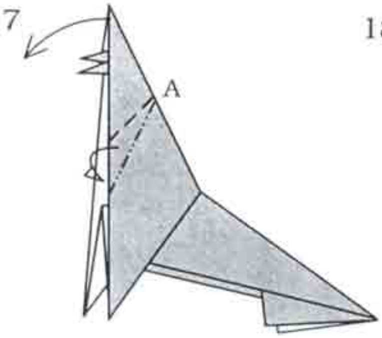
Repeat behind.

16



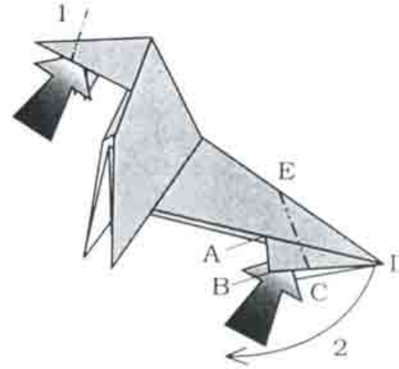
Tuck inside. Repeat behind.

17



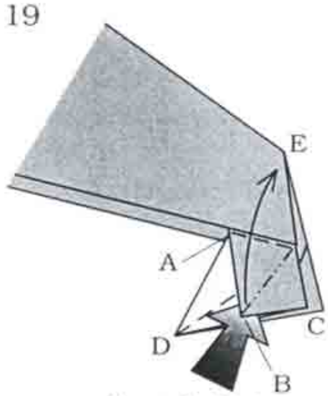
The inside crimp fold is introduced. Pivot about A.

18



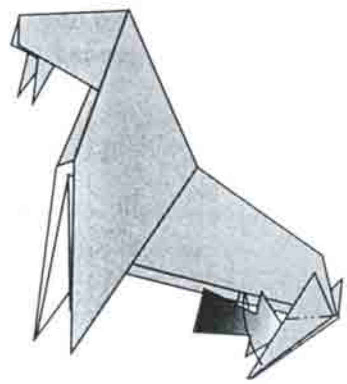
1. Reverse-fold the tip inside.
2. Reverse-fold so that
   a. Line C–D touches B and
   b. Line E–D meets A.

19



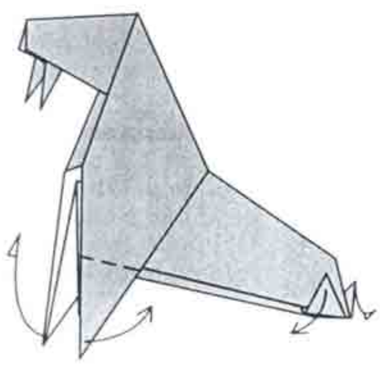
Squash-fold. Repeat behind.

20

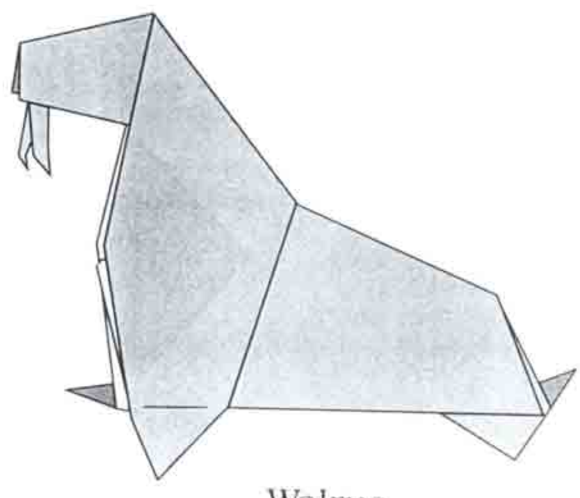


Reverse-fold the tip and tuck it inside to lock it.

21

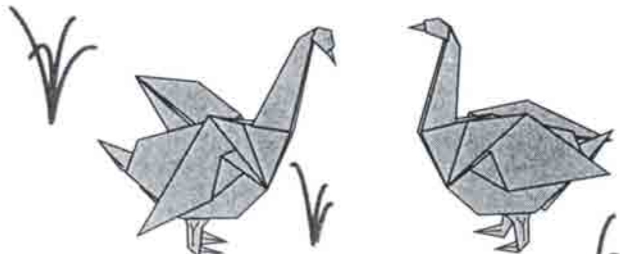


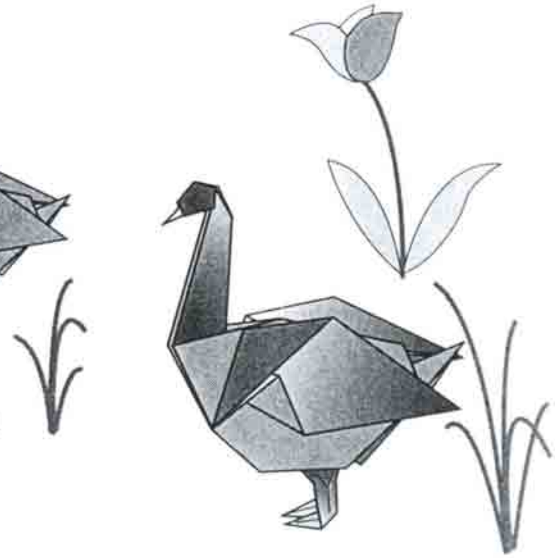
22



Walrus

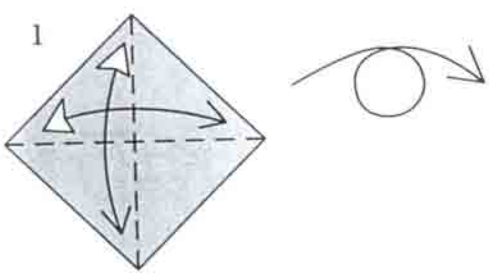
Goose





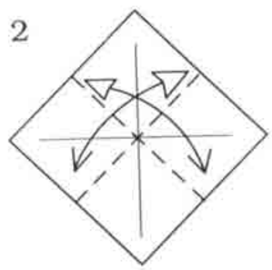
About two to three feet tall, these web-footed birds are closely related to the duck and swan. They migrate north in summer and south in winter, often flying in a line or V formation while honking energetically. Large flocks are found in grassy marshes and in grain fields. Geese eat grasses, seeds, and aquatic plants.

1



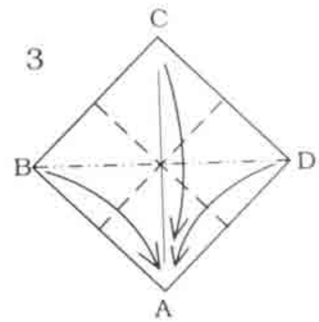
Fold and unfold along the diagonals.

2



Fold and unfold.

3



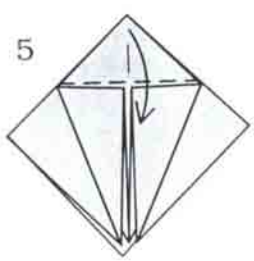
Collapse along the creases so that corners B, C, and D lie on top of A.

4

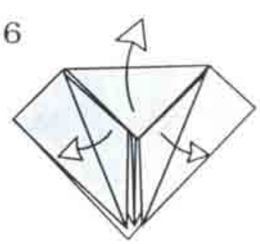


This is the Preliminary Fold. Kite-fold.

5



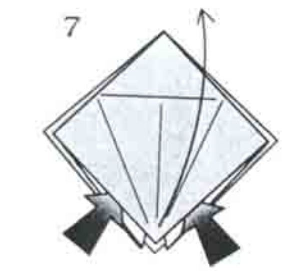
6



Unfold.

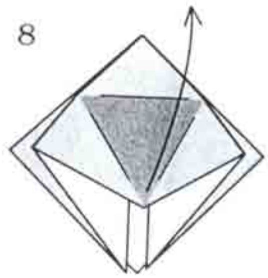
The folding and unfolding in steps 4–6 prepare for the petal fold. While doing the petal fold (steps 7–10) only fold upon the creases formed from steps 4–5.

7



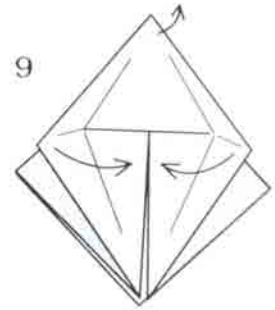
Begin the petal fold.

8



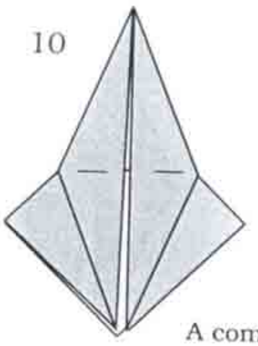
A three-dimensional intermediate step.

9



A three-dimensional intermediate step.

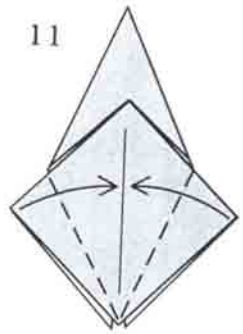
10



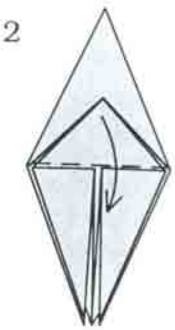
A completed petal fold.



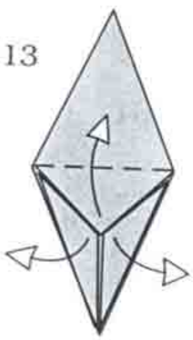
11



12

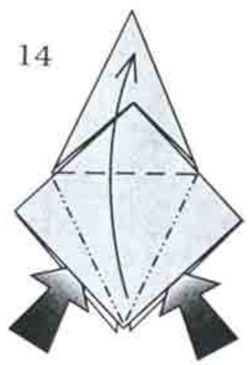


13



Unfold.

14



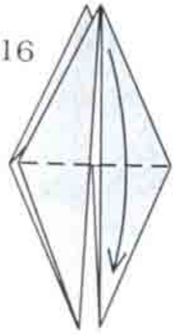
Petal-fold (repeat steps 7–10).

15

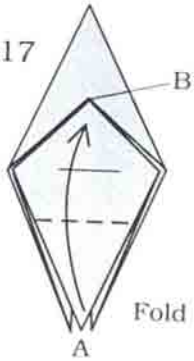


The Bird Base.

16

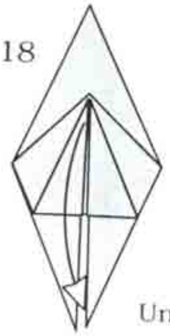


17



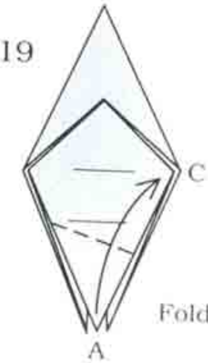
Fold A to B.

18



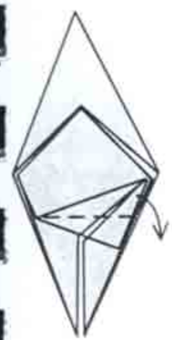
Unfold.

19

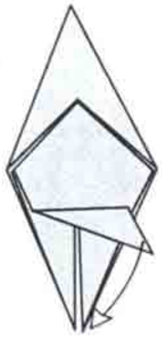


Fold A to C.

20

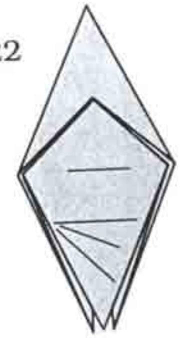


21



Unfold.

22

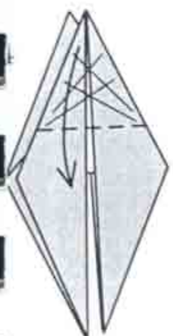


Repeat steps 19–21 upon the same flap but in the opposite direction.

23

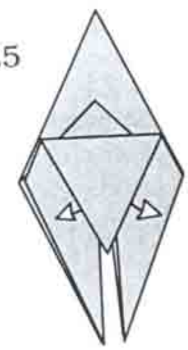


24



Fold down on the existing crease.

25

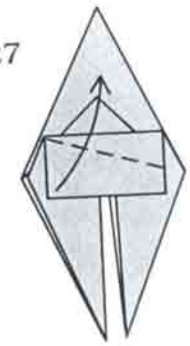


Pull out some paper from inside.

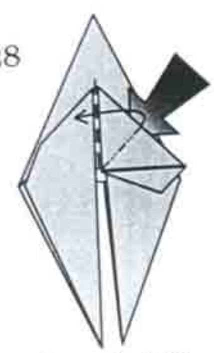
26



27



28



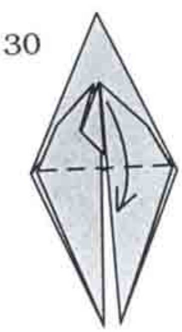
Squash-fold.

29

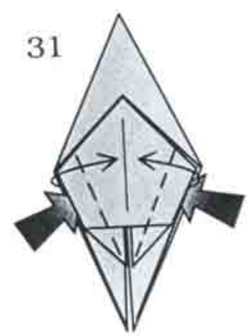


Reverse-fold.

30

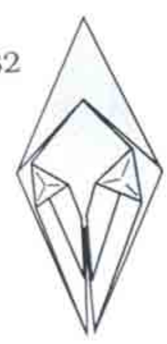


31



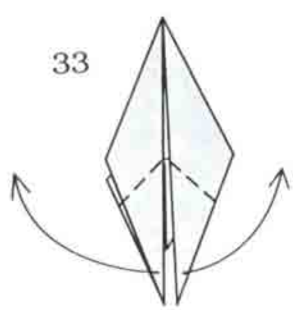
Spread-squash-fold.

32

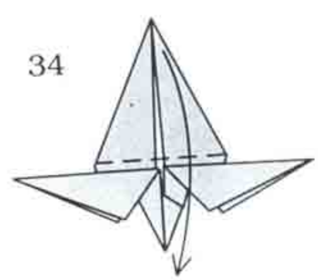




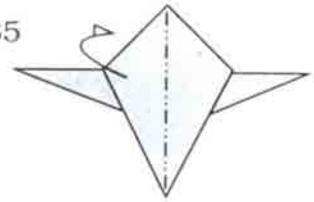
33



34

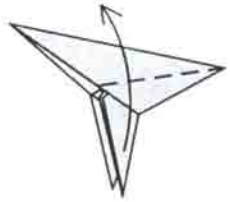


35



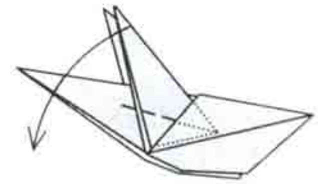
Rotate.

36



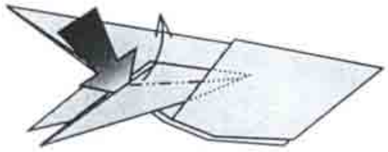
Repeat behind.

37



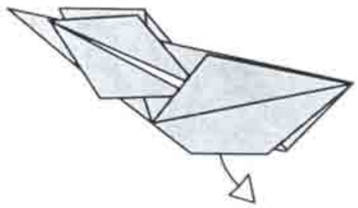
Repeat behind.

38



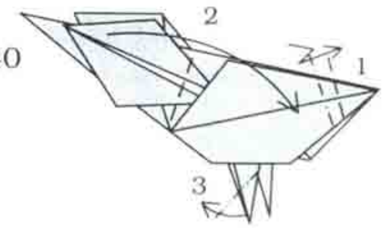
Squash-fold. Repeat behind.

39



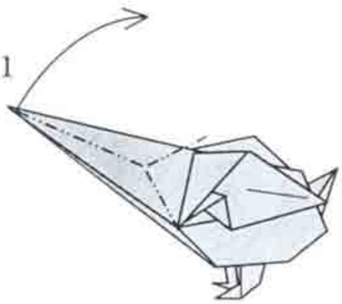
Reverse-fold
the legs down.

40



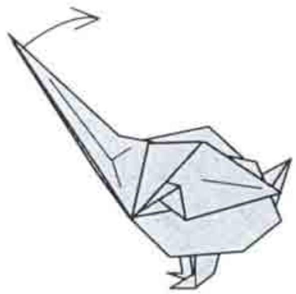
1. Crimp-fold the tail.
2. Fold the wings down. Repeat behind.
3. Reverse-fold the feet. Repeat behind.

41



The double rabbit ear is introduced. This fold is symmetric with respect to the front and back.

42



An intermediate step showing the formation of the double rabbit ear.

43



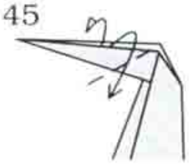
1. Fold behind, repeat behind.
2. Squeeze the legs and flatten the feet so the goose can stand.

44 Head.



Reverse-fold.

45



Outside-reverse-fold.

46



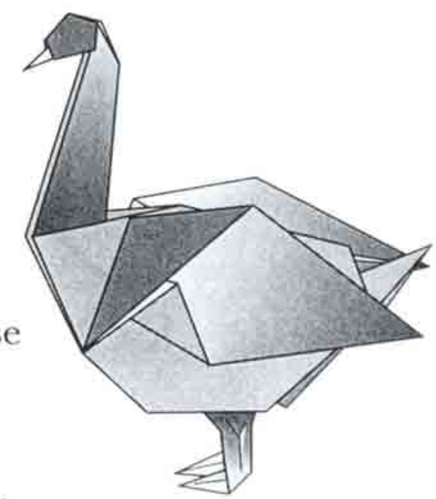
Pull out some paper from inside to make the head wider. Repeat behind.

47



Crimp-fold to form the beak.

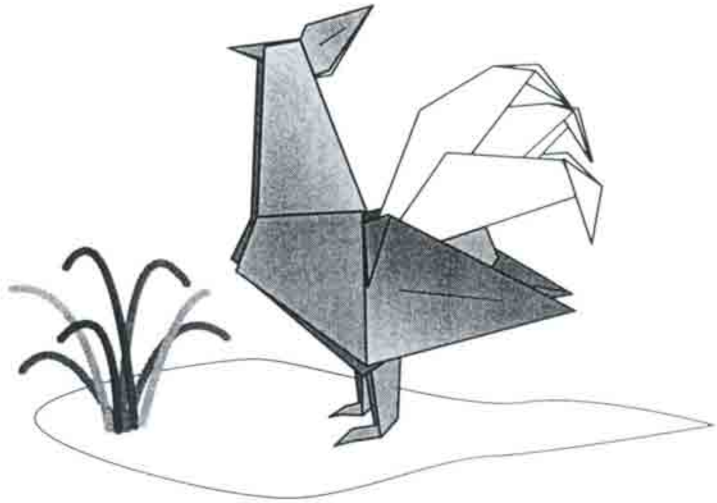
48



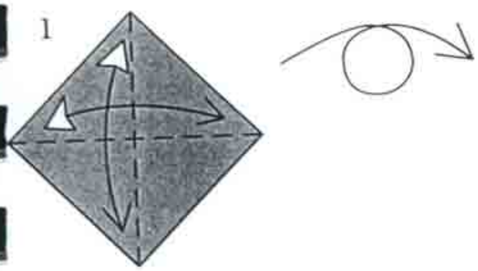
Goose

Rooster

This is the adult male chicken. Roosters developed from the wild red jungle fowl of India and have been domesticated for 5000 years. Roosters had been used for fighting and show.

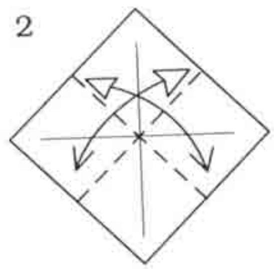


1



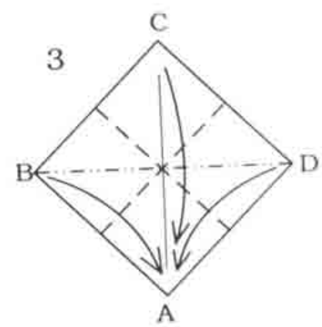
Fold and unfold along the diagonals.

2



Fold and unfold.

3



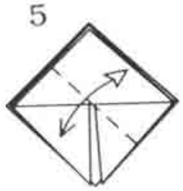
Collapse along the creases so that corners B, C, and D lie on top of A.

4



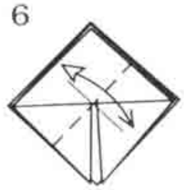
This is the Preliminary Fold. Fold one layer up.

5



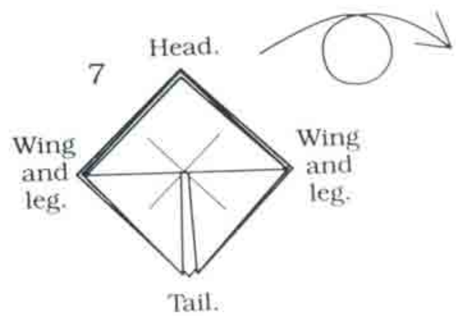
Fold in half and unfold.

6

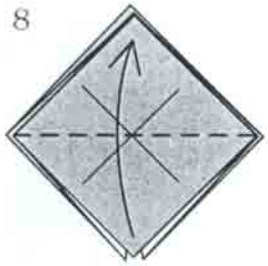


Fold in half and unfold.

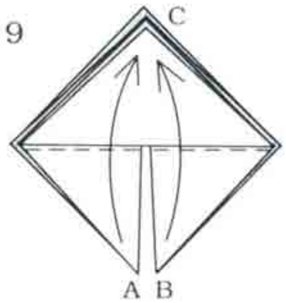
7



8

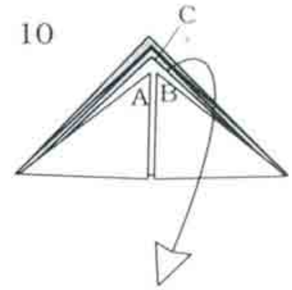


9



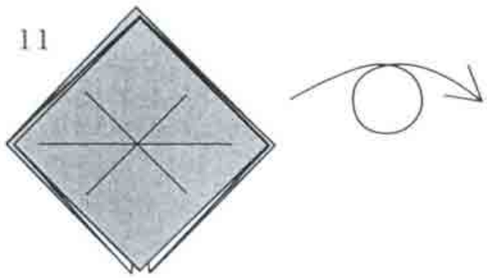
Fold corners A and B up to C.

10

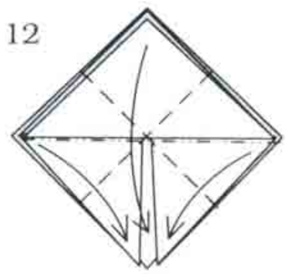


Fold corners A, B, and C down.

11

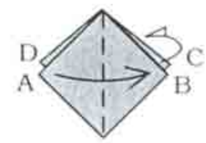


12



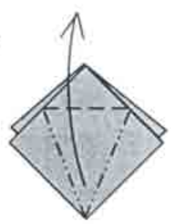
Collapse upon the creases.

13



Fold corner A to B, and C to D.

14



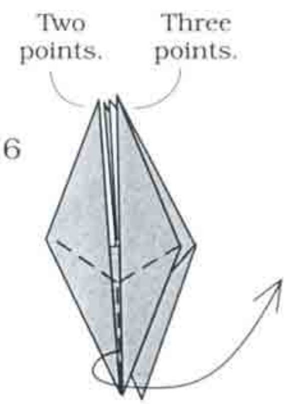
Petal-fold. Repeat behind.

15



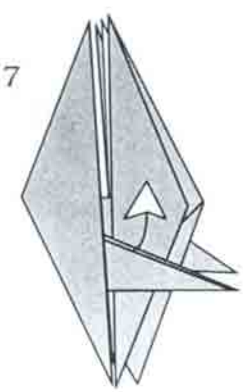
Rotate.

16



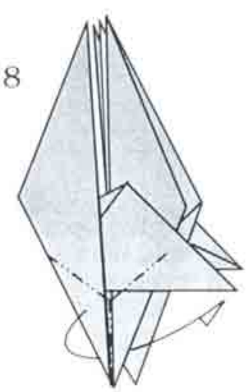
Rabbit-ear the inner flap. Repeat behind.

17



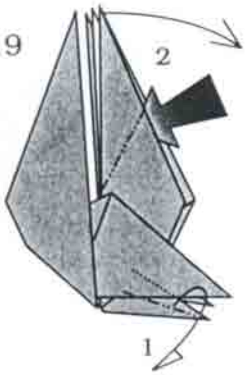
Pull out some paper to make the wings wider. Repeat behind.

18



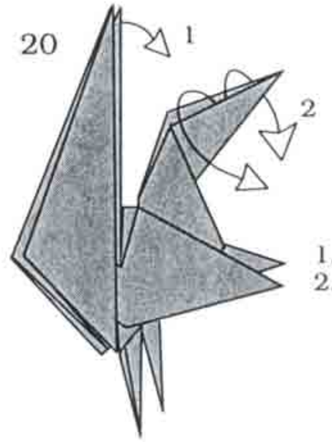
Rabbit-ear to form the legs. Repeat behind.

19



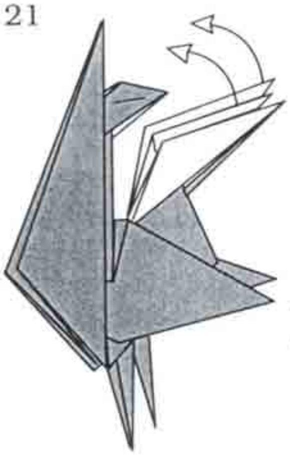
1. Rabbit-ear the legs to thin them.
2. Reverse-fold the tail.

20



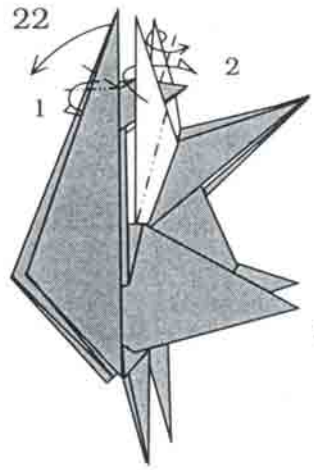
1. Pull out the crown.
2. Fold paper from the tail inside-out.

21



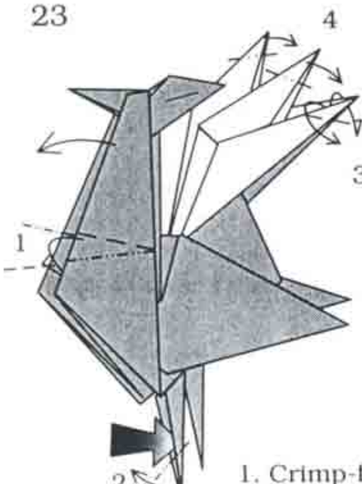
Unfold the two middle tail feathers.

22



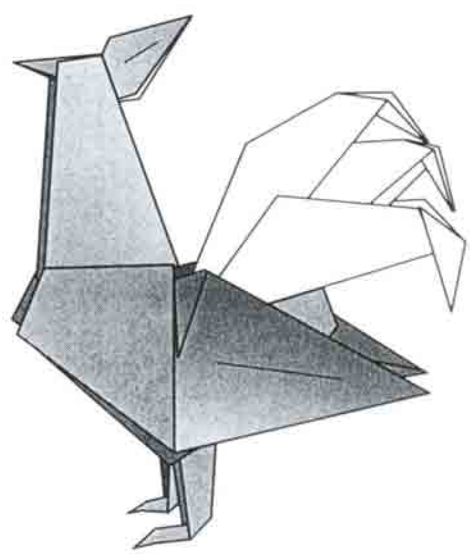
1. Crimp-fold the head.
2. Fold the tail feathers at two different angles.

23



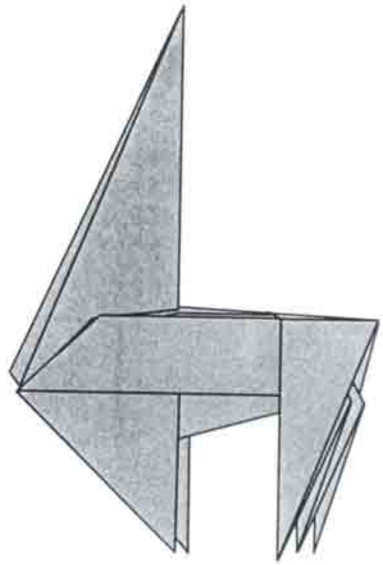
1. Crimp-fold the neck.
2. Reverse-fold the feet.
3. Outside-reverse-fold the lower tail feather and
4. Inside-reverse-fold the other ones.

24

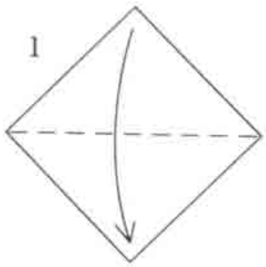


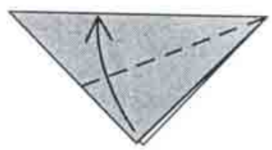
Rooster

Montroll's Dog Base

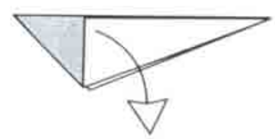


From this base, many four-legged animals can be folded which are larger in comparison to other folding methods. They are not thick, they hold together well, have impressive head detail, are well proportioned, and have a three dimensional sculptural effect. Several animals in this book use this base and variations of it.


1


2

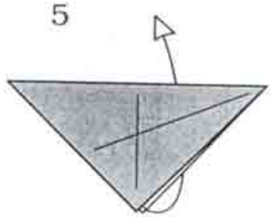
Repeat behind.


3

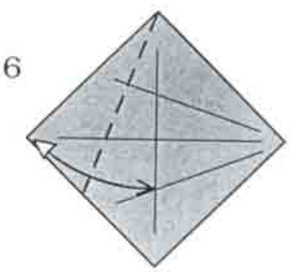
Unfold, repeat behind.


4

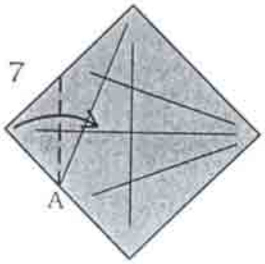
Fold and unfold.


5

Unfold.

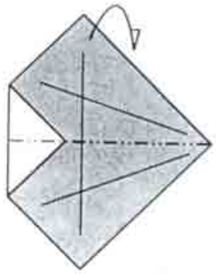

6

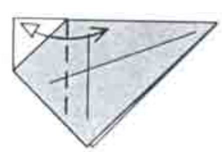
Fold and unfold.



7

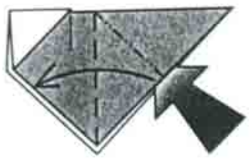
Use A as a guide.


8


9

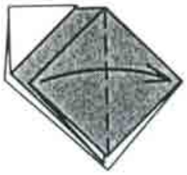
Fold and unfold.

10

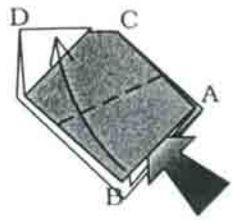


Squash-fold.

11

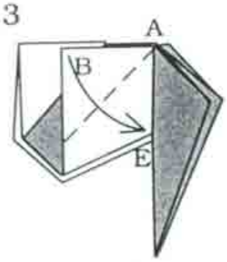


12



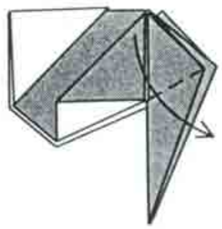
Squash-fold along the crease line so that A meets C and B falls along the line D–C. Repeat behind.

13



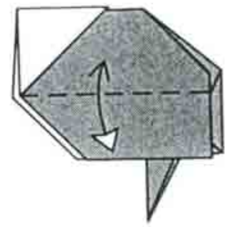
Fold B to E. Repeat behind.

14



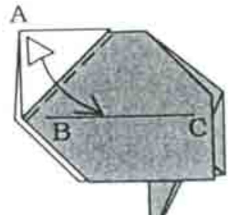
Repeat behind.

15



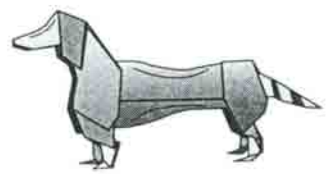
Fold up and unfold. Repeat behind.

16

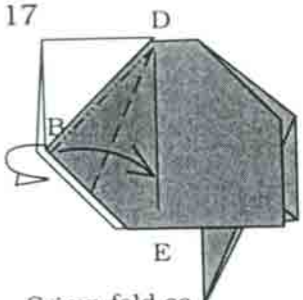


Fold corner A down to the line B–C and unfold.

The Dachshund uses a stretched form of Montroll's Base.

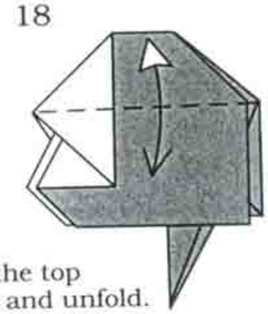


17



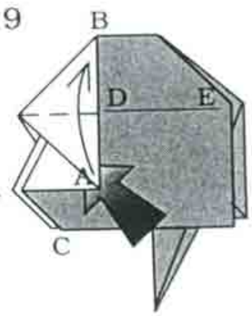
Crimp-fold so that corner B lies on the line D–E.

18



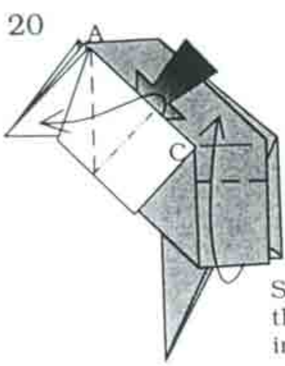
Fold the top down and unfold.

19



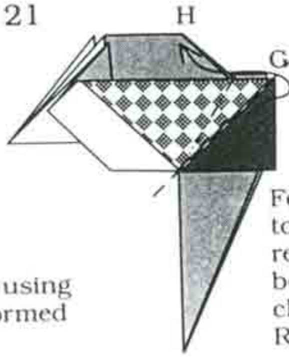
Fold A up to B. Note that corner C will lie along the line D–E. Repeat behind.

20



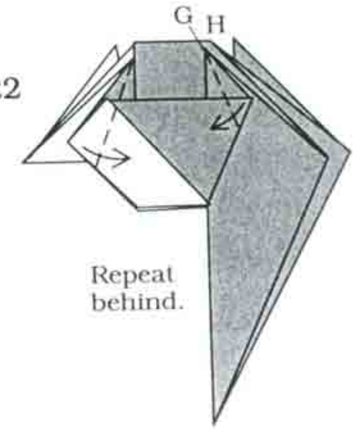
Squash-fold using the crease formed in step 15.

21



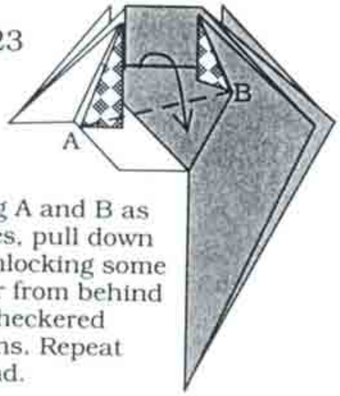
Fold corner G to H. The dark region will go behind the checkered area. Repeat behind.

22



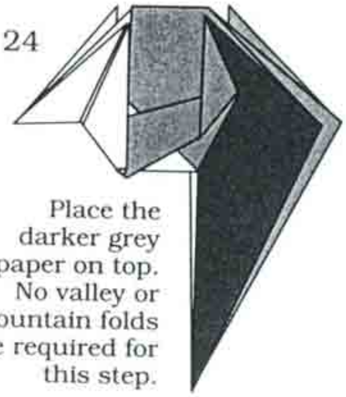
Repeat behind.

23



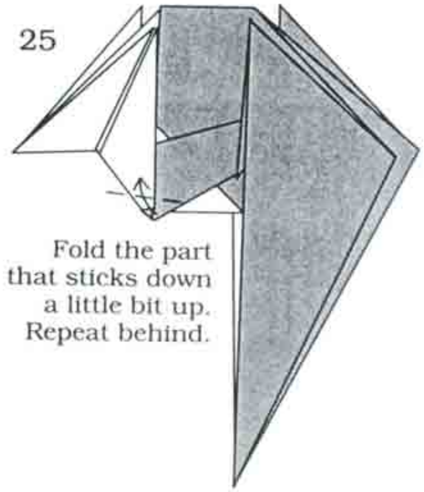
Using A and B as guides, pull down by unlocking some paper from behind the checkered regions. Repeat behind.

24



Place the darker grey paper on top. No valley or mountain folds are required for this step.

25

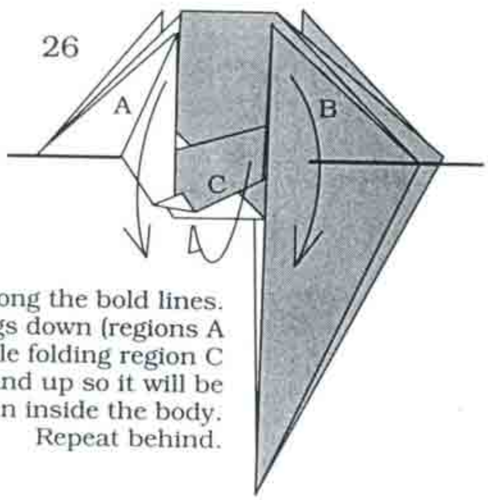


Fold the part that sticks down a little bit up. Repeat behind.



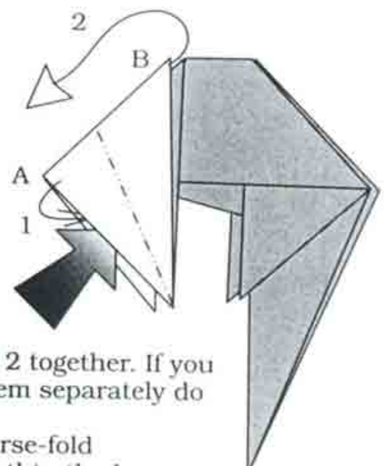
The lower part of the body is modified for the Scottish Terrier.

26



Pivot along the bold lines. Fold the legs down (regions A and B) while folding region C behind and up so it will be hidden inside the body. Repeat behind.

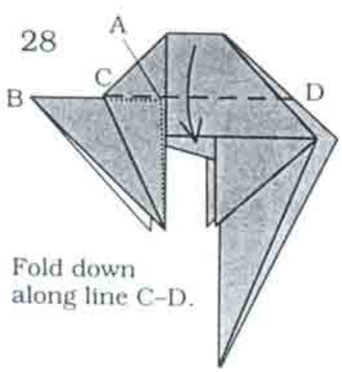
27



Do folds 1 and 2 together. If you were to fold them separately do the following:

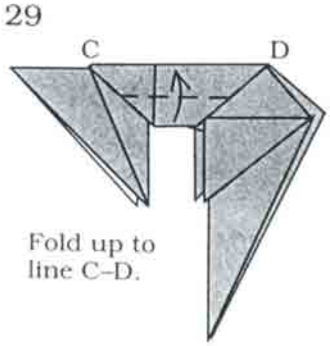
1. Inside-reverse-fold region A to thin the legs.
2. Fold the tail (corner B) out.

28



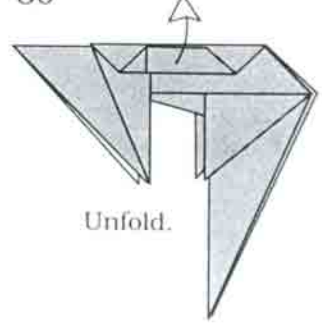
Fold down along line C–D.

29



Fold up to line C–D.

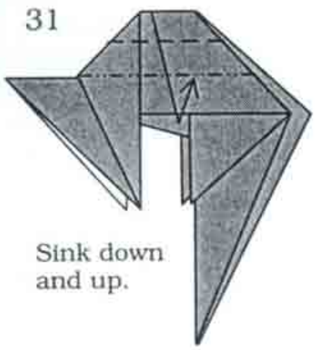
30



Unfold.

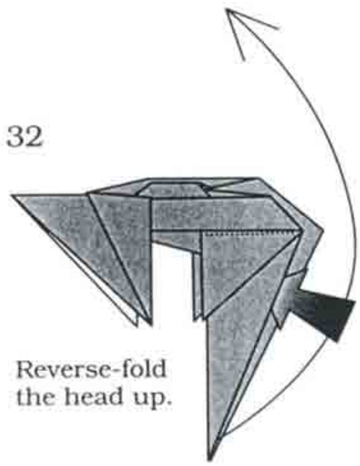


The Bison and Camel have a different back formation.



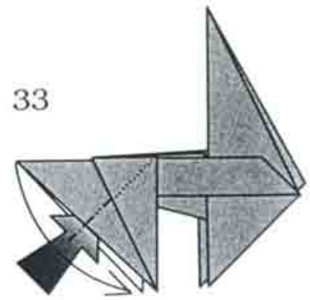
31

Sink down
and up.



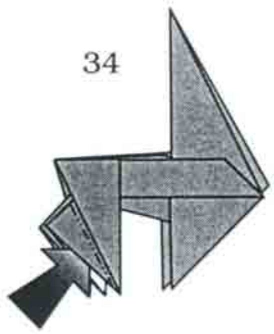
32

Reverse-fold
the head up.



33

Reverse-fold the tail down.



34

Reverse-fold to form
the back legs and tail.
Repeat behind.

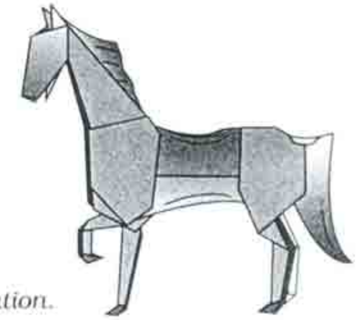


35

Montroll's Dog Base



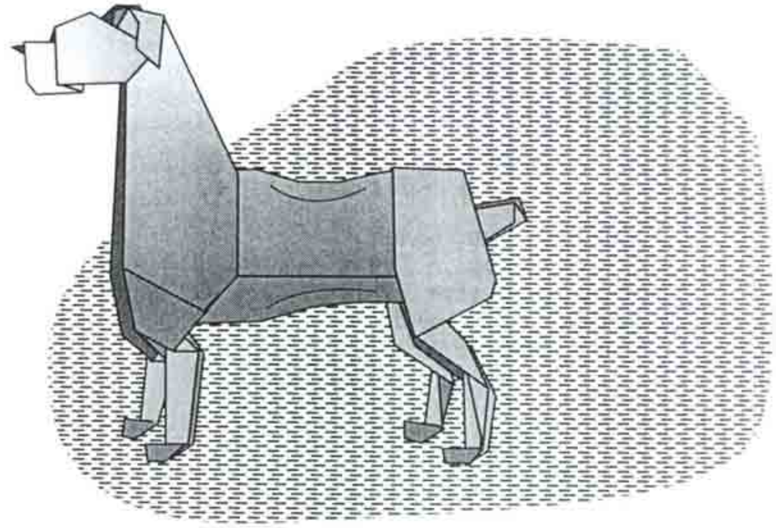
The Boxer is from Montroll's Base.



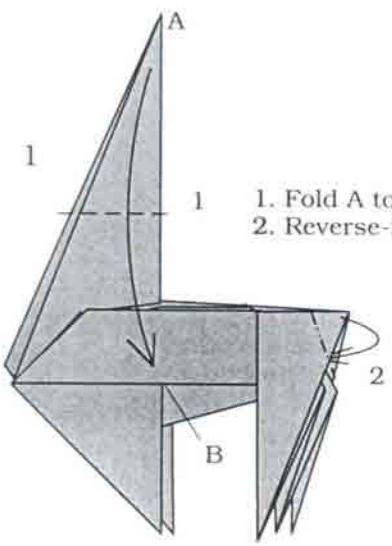
The Horse has a different tail formation.

Boxer

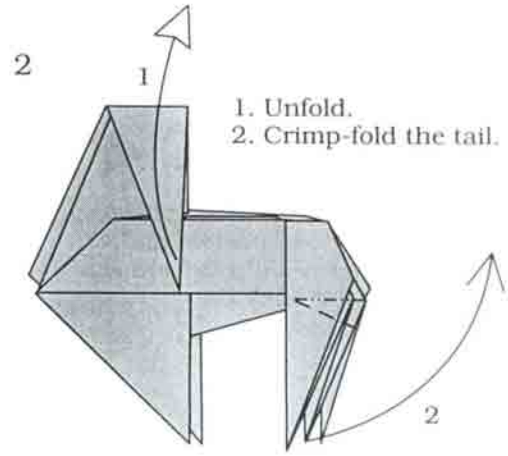
This medium-sized noble dog is one of the most popular working breeds. It is used in police work because it is intelligent and aggressive. It is playful and gentle, making it a good family dog. It was named because of the way it appearred to be boxing with its front paws when it would begin to fight. It is about two feet high at the shoulder and weighs 60 to 70 pounds.



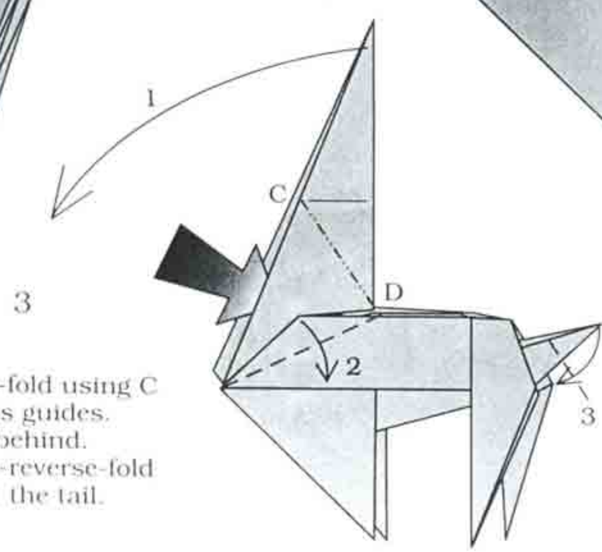
Begin with Montroll's Base (page 43).



1. Fold A to B.
2. Reverse-fold.

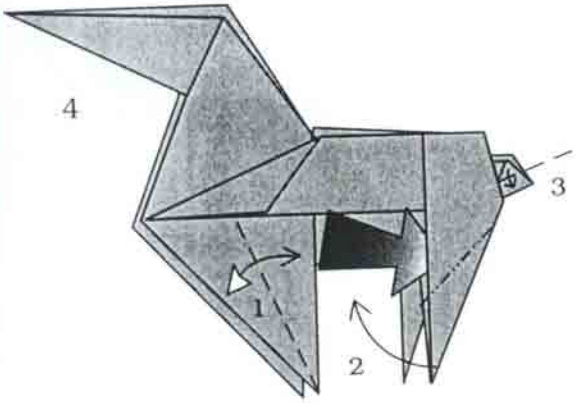


1. Unfold.
2. Crimp-fold the tail.



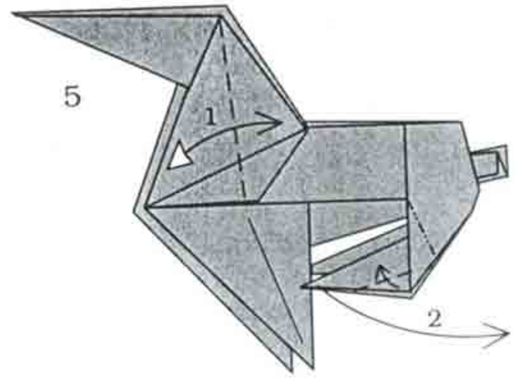
1. Reverse-fold using C and D as guides.
2. Repeat behind.
3. Outside-reverse-fold to blunt the tail.

4



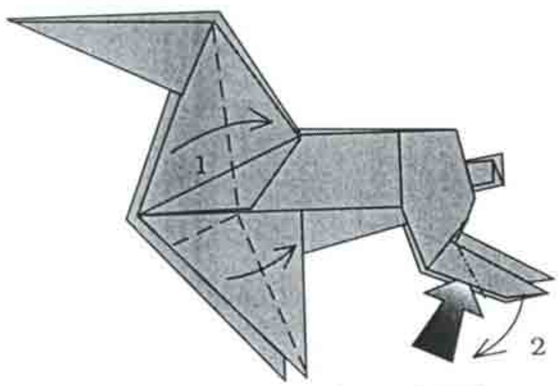
1. Fold in half and unfold. Repeat behind.
2. Reverse-fold, repeat behind.
3. Fold the tail in half to thin it. Repeat behind.

5



1. Fold and unfold. Repeat behind.
2. Shape the hind leg. Repeat behind.

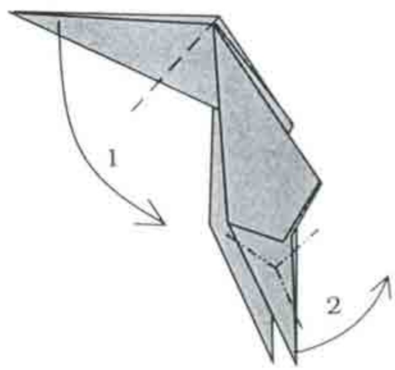
6



1. Fold the front leg and neck in half. Repeat behind.
2. Reverse-fold the hind leg. Repeat behind.

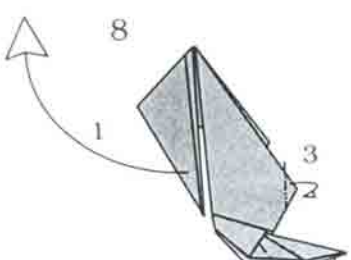
7

Head.



1. Fold down.
2. Double-rabbit-ear the front leg. Repeat behind.

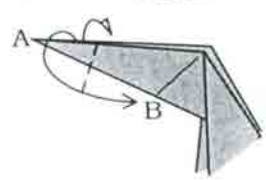
8



1. Unfold.
2. Reverse-fold. Repeat behind.
3. Mountain-fold. Repeat behind.

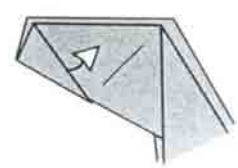
9

Head.



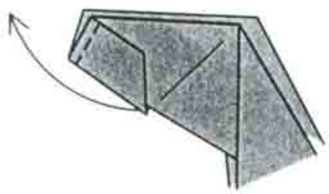
Outside-reverse-fold A to B.

10



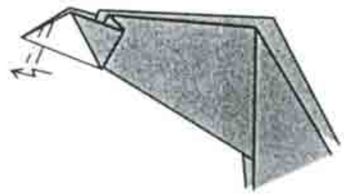
Pull out some paper. Repeat behind.

11



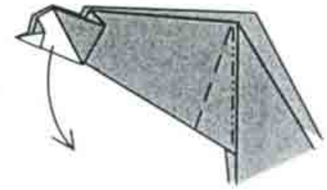
Outside-reverse-fold the head.

12



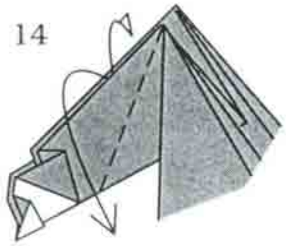
Outside-reverse-fold back and forth.

13



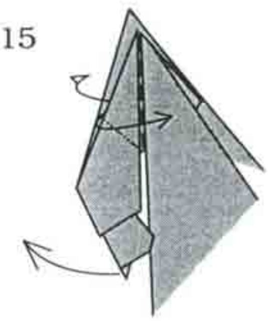
Crimp-fold.

14



Outside-reverse-fold.

15



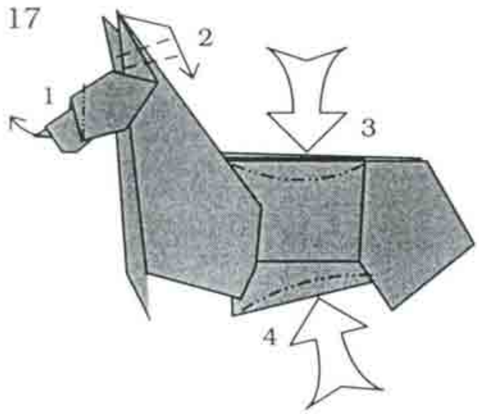
Crimp-fold to form the ears.

16



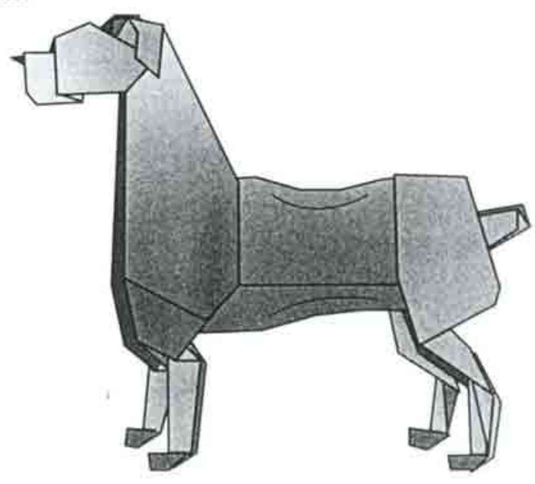
Fold all the feet with outside-reverse-folds.

17



1. Slide the tip of the face up.
2. Shape the ear. Repeat behind.
3. Make the top of the back three-dimensional.
4. Make the underside three-dimensional.

18



Boxer

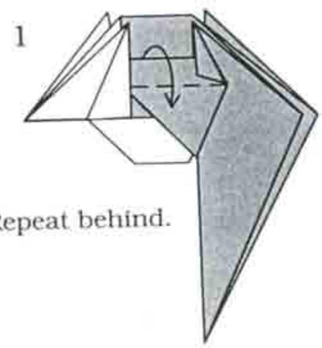
Scottish Terrier



Also called a scottie, this dog is considered to be the oldest of the Highland terriers. Less than one foot high at the shoulder, this long haired dog is powerful and agile. It weighs about 20 pounds.

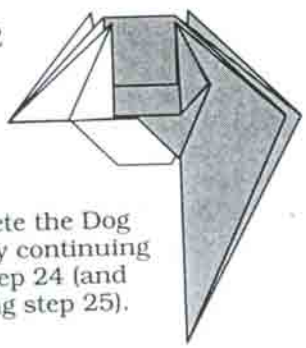
Begin with step 23 of Montroll's Base (page 43).

1



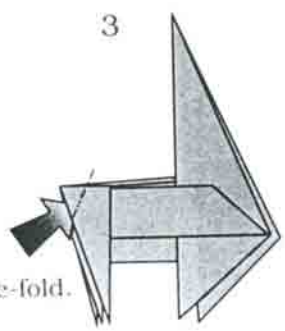
Repeat behind.

2



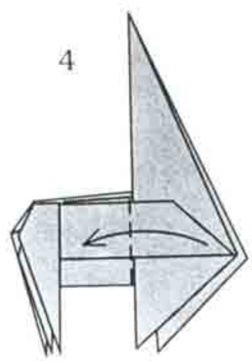
Complete the Dog Base by continuing with step 24 (and omitting step 25).

3

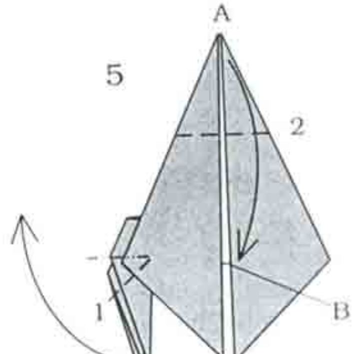


Reverse-fold.

4

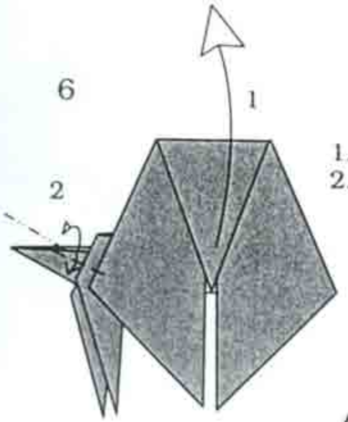


5



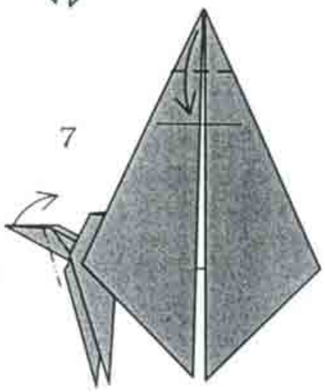
1. Crimp-fold the tail.
2. Fold A to B.

6



1. Unfold.
2. Thin the tail. Repeat behind.

7



Reverse-fold the tail up.

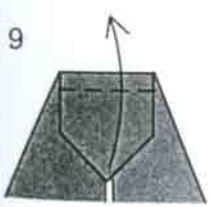
8

Head.

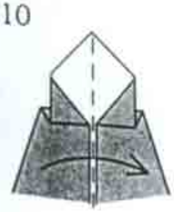


Pull out some paper.

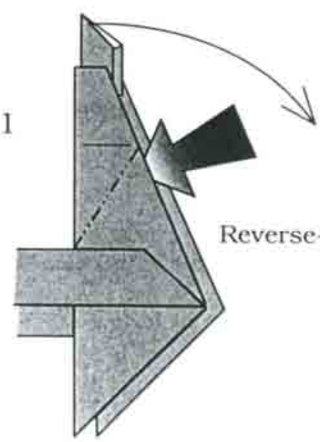
9



10

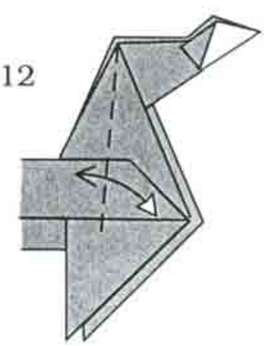


11



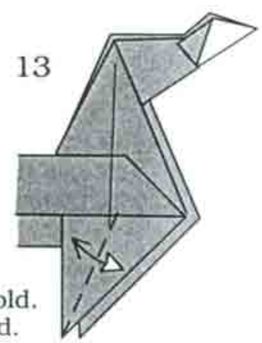
Reverse-fold.

12



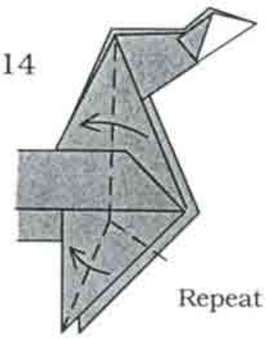
Fold and unfold.
Repeat behind.

13



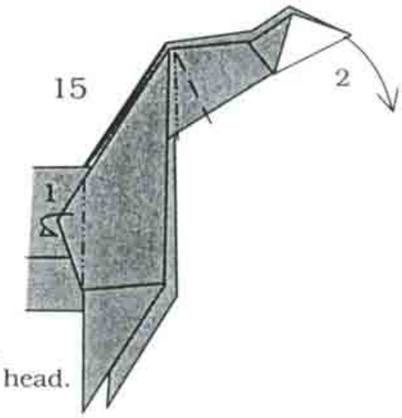
Fold and unfold.
Repeat behind.

14



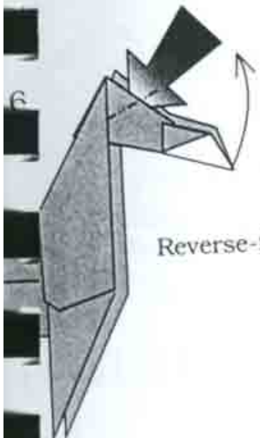
Repeat behind.

15



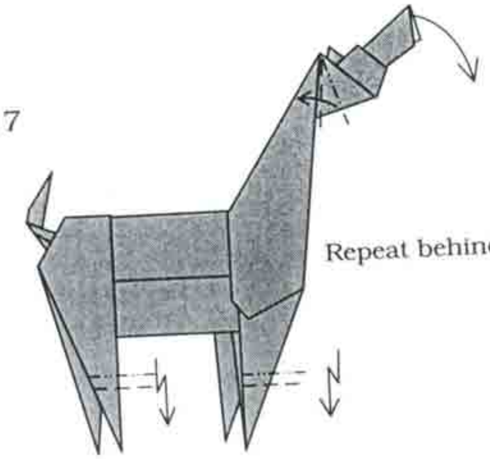
1. Repeat behind.
2. Crimp-fold the head.

6



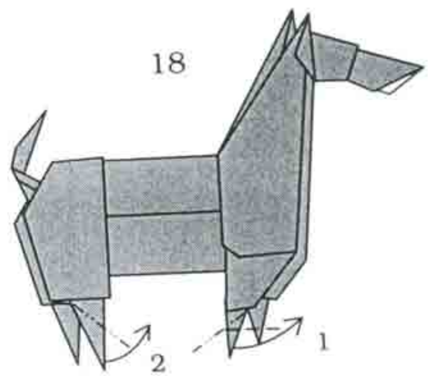
Reverse-fold.

17



Repeat behind.

18



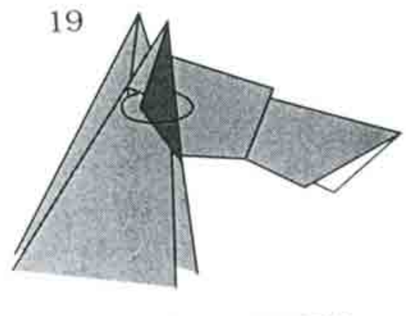
1. Crimp-fold
2. Reverse-fold.
Repeat behind.

22



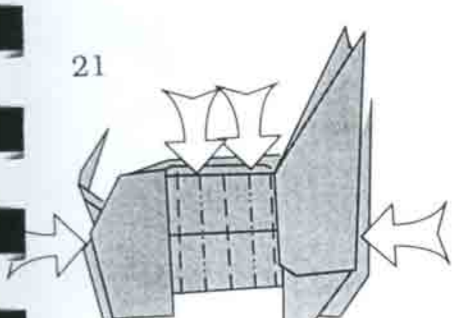
Scottish Terrier

19



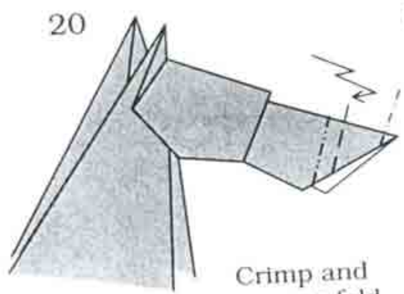
Fold the darker grey paper inside-out. Repeat behind.

21



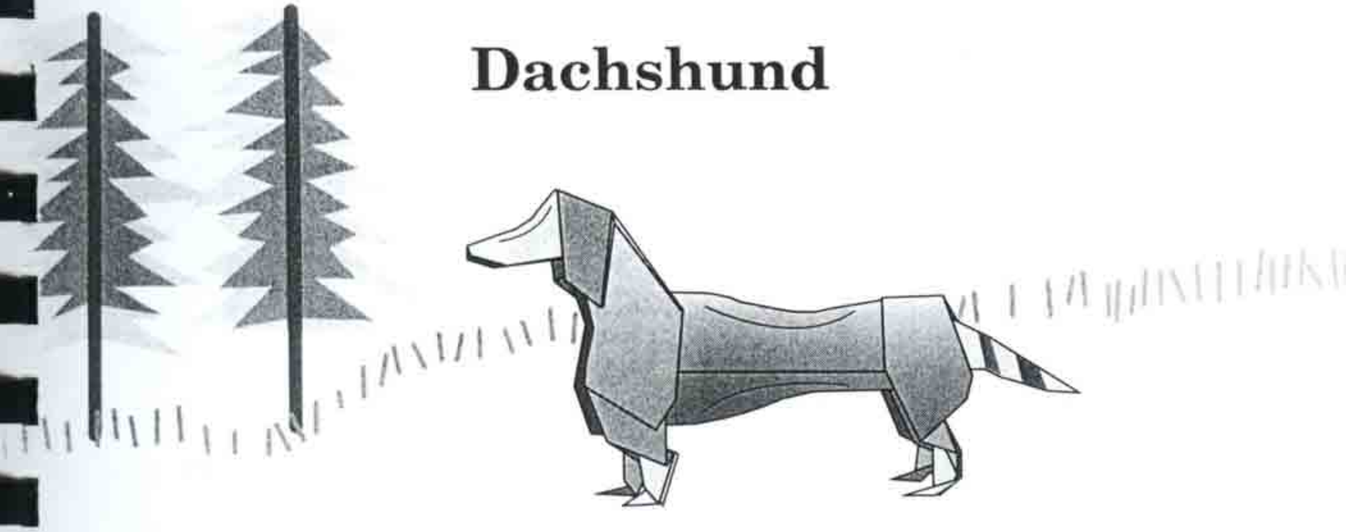
Make the body three-dimensional.

20



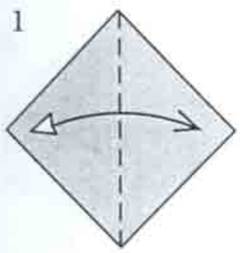
Crimp and reverse-fold.

Dachshund



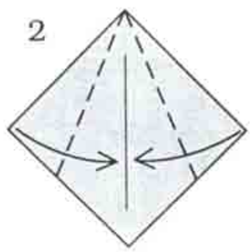
This is one of the most popular pets because it is obedient, faithful, and intelligent. It is also a good sporting dog, used for hunting animals that live below the ground. This long bodied lively dog with short legs and long ears is usually reddish brown or black and tan. It has a shoulder height of about eight inches and weighs 12–22 pounds.

1

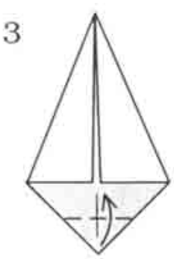


Fold and unfold.

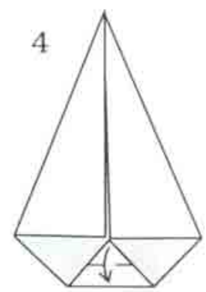
2



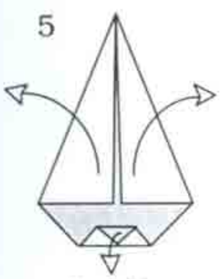
3



4

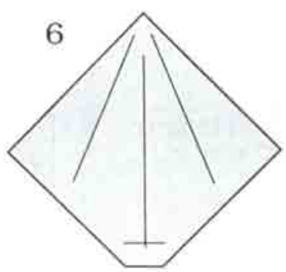


5



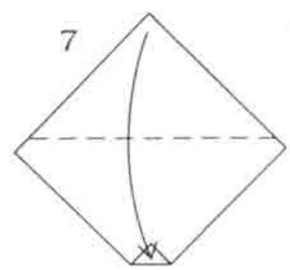
Unfold.

6



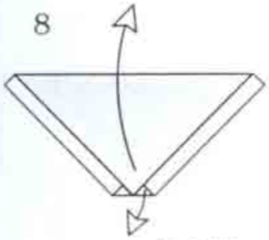


7



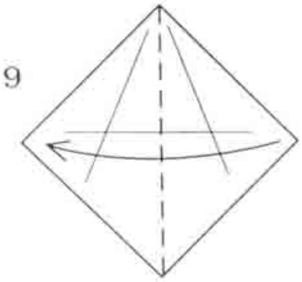
Fold the top to the bottom.

8



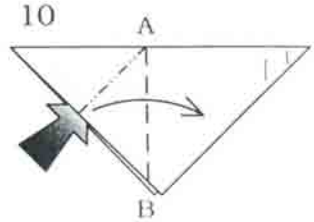
Unfold.

9



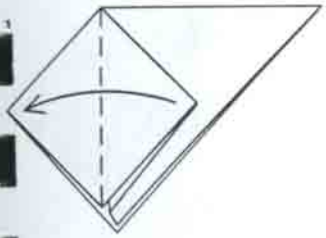
Fold in half and rotate.

10

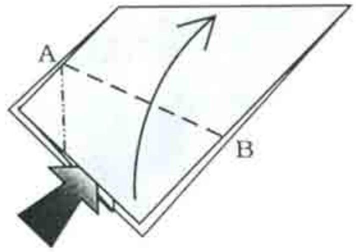


Squash-fold along the existing crease A–B.

11

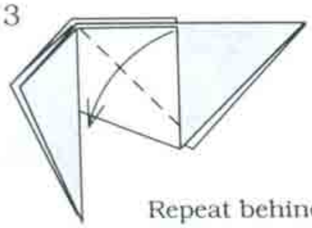


12



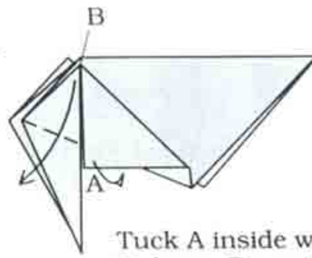
Squash-fold along the existing crease A–B. Repeat behind.

13



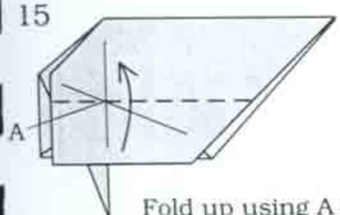
Repeat behind.

14



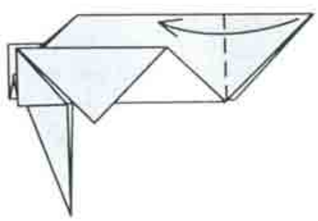
Tuck A inside while folding B down. Repeat behind.

15

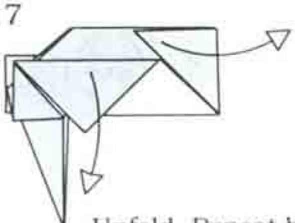


Fold up using A as a guide. Repeat behind.

16

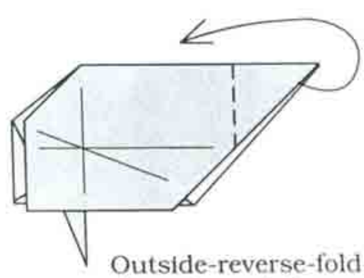


17



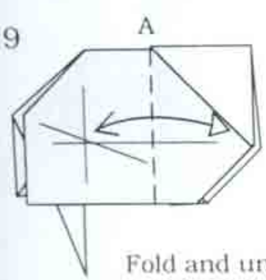
Unfold. Repeat behind.

18



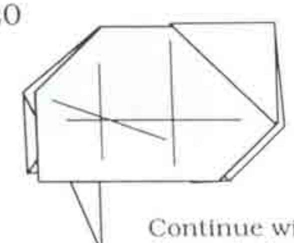
Outside-reverse-fold along the existing crease.

19



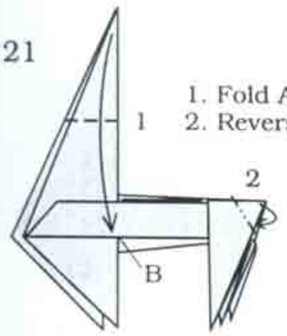
Fold and unfold using A as a guide.

20



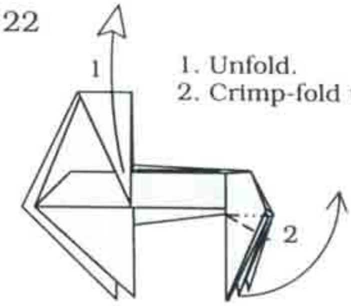
Continue with steps 16 through the end of Montroll's Base (page 44).

21



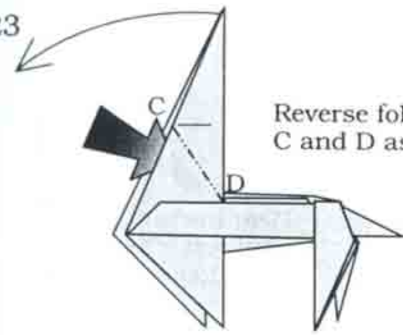
1. Fold A down to B.
2. Reverse-fold.

22



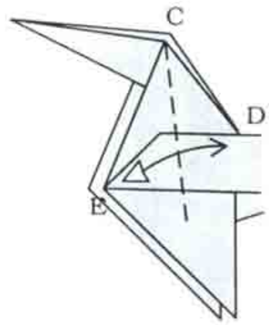
1. Unfold.
2. Crimp-fold the tail.

23



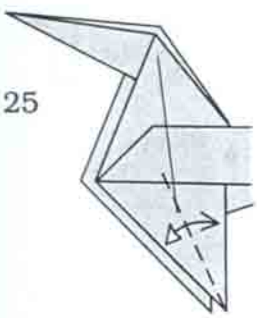
Reverse fold, using C and D as guides.

24



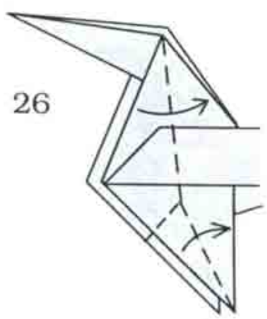
Fold line C–E to C–D and unfold. Repeat behind.

25



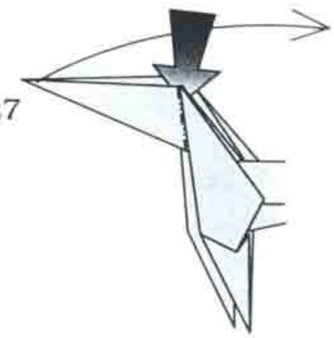
Fold in half and unfold. Repeat behind.

26



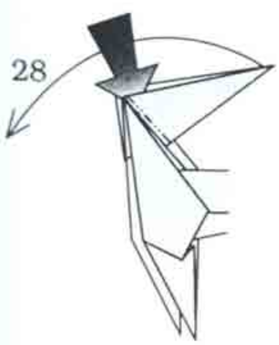
Fold the neck and leg in half. Repeat behind.

27



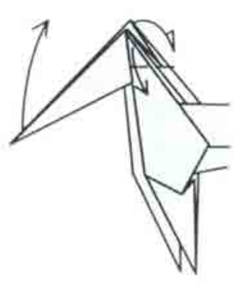
Reverse-fold.

28



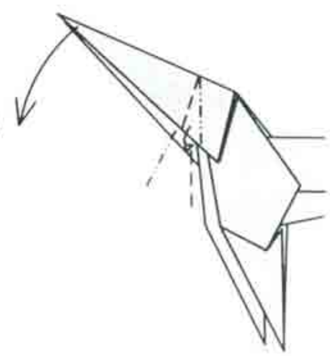
Reverse-fold.

29



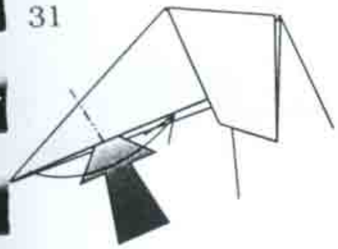
Fold the ears down while folding the head up.

30



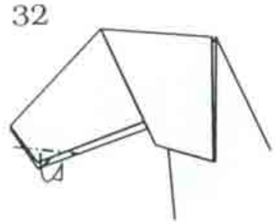
Crimp-fold to form the ears and lower the head.

31



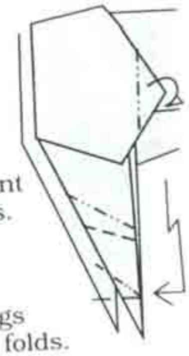
Reverse-fold.

32



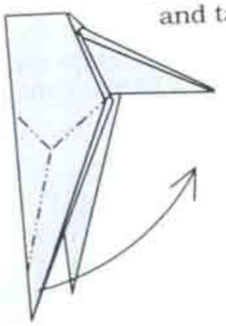
Repeat behind.

33



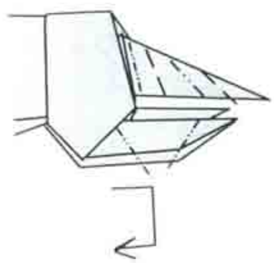
Shape the legs with reverse folds. Repeat behind.

34



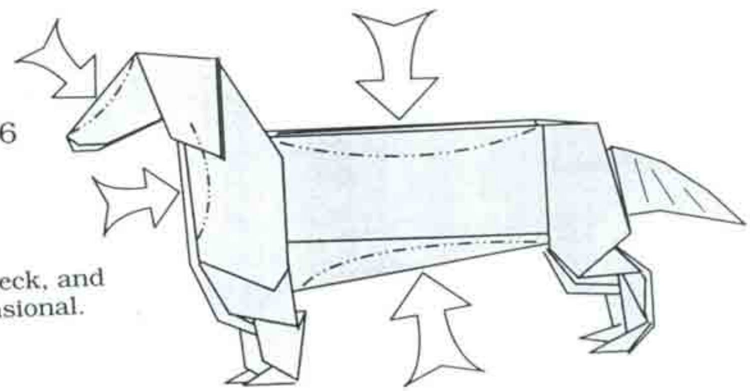
Double-rabbit-ear. Repeat behind.

35



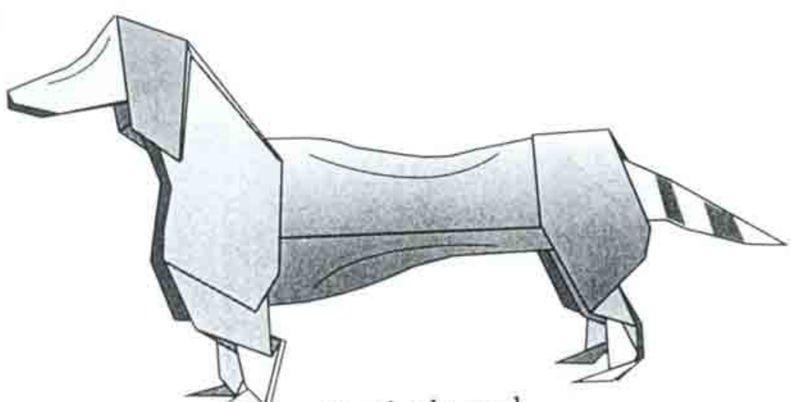
Pleat the tail. Form the hind legs with reverse folds. Repeat behind.

36



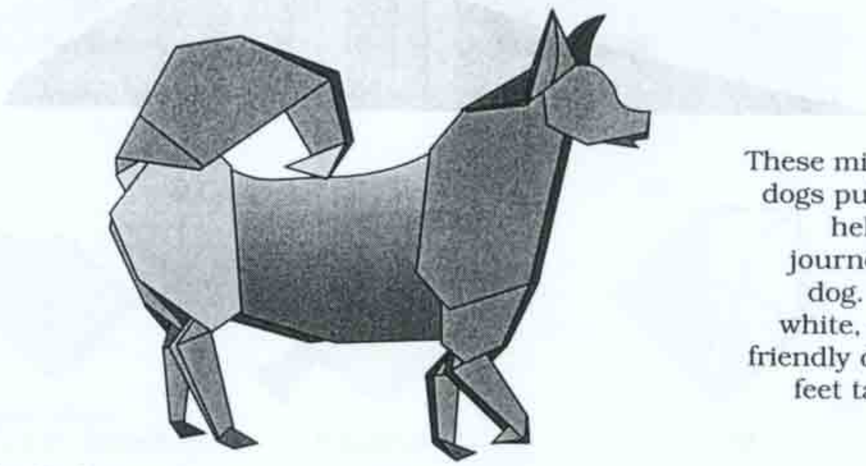
Make the head, neck, and body three-dimensional.

37



Dachshund

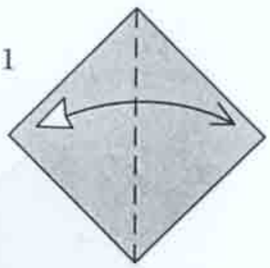
Husky



These mixed-breed working dogs pull sleds. They have helped on more polar journeys than any other dog. Gray or black and white, these affectionate, friendly dogs are about two feet tall at the shoulder.

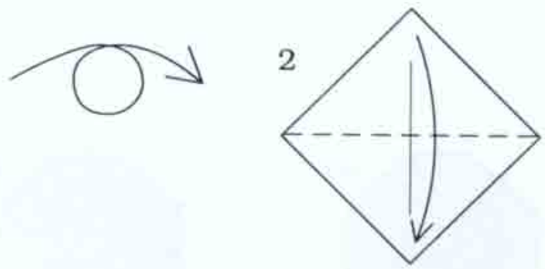
The Husky uses a symmetric variation of Montroll's Base.

1

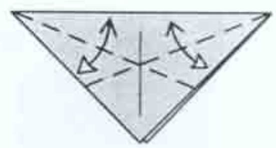


Fold and unfold.

2

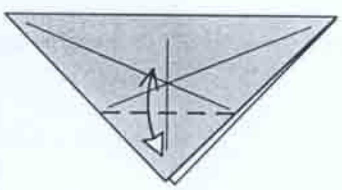


3



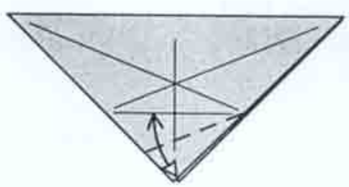
Fold and unfold, repeat behind.

4



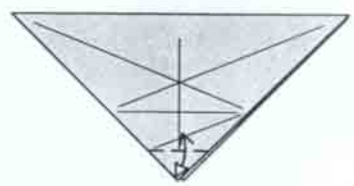
Fold up and unfold creasing lightly.

5



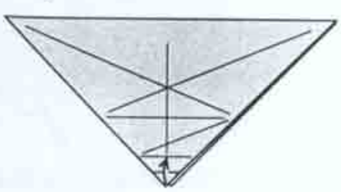
Fold up and unfold creasing lightly.

6



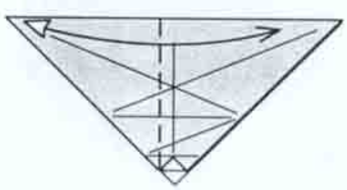
Fold up and unfold creasing lightly.

7



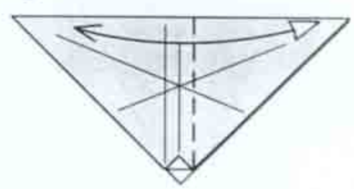
Fold up almost to the line.

8



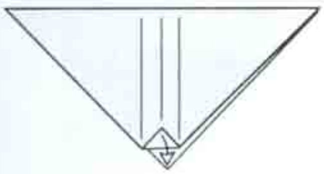
Fold and unfold.

9



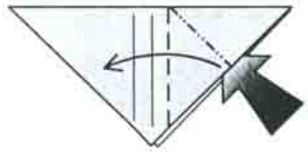
Fold and unfold.

10



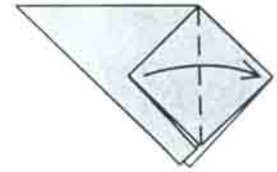
Unfold.

11

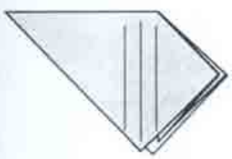


Squash-fold.

12

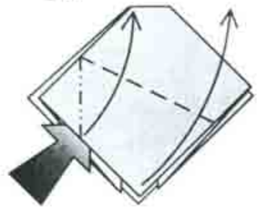


13



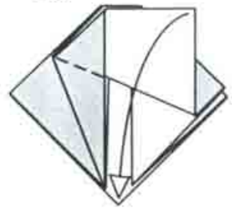
Repeat steps 11–12 on the left.

14



Squash-fold.

15



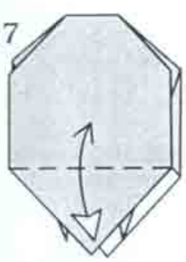
Unfold.

16



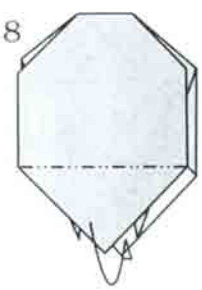
Repeat steps 14–15 on the right and back.

17



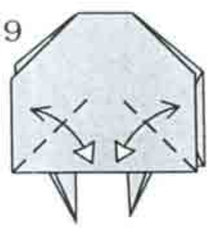
Fold up and unfold.
Repeat behind.

18



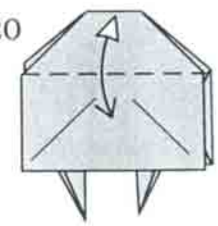
Repeat behind.

19



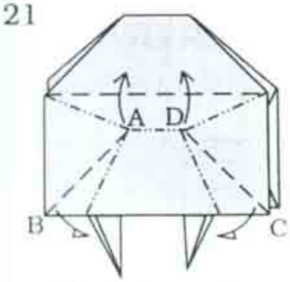
Fold and unfold.
Repeat behind.

20



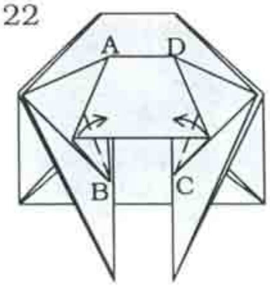
Fold down and unfold.

21

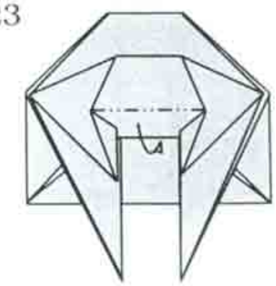


Lift A–D up while bringing B and C closer together.

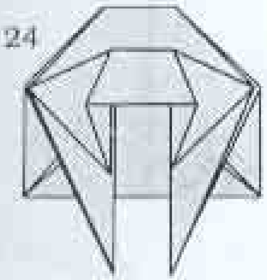
22



23

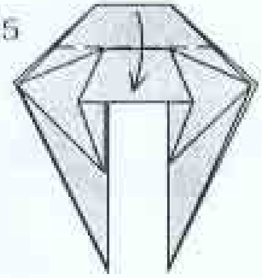


24

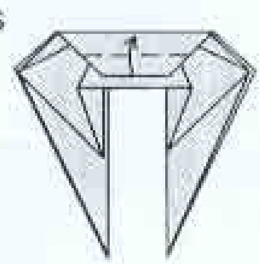


Repeat steps 20-23 behind.

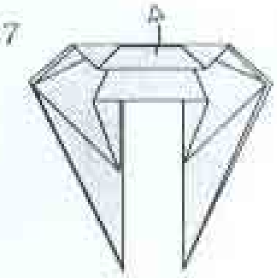
25



26

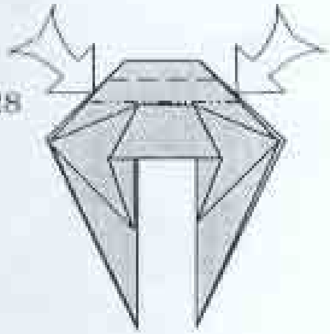


27



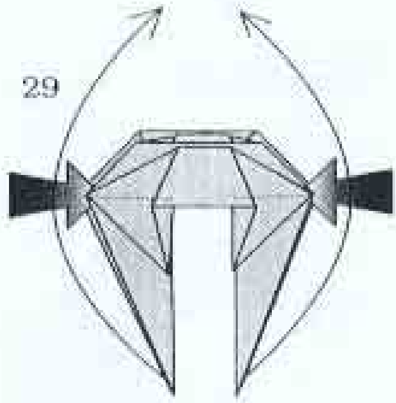
Unfold.

28



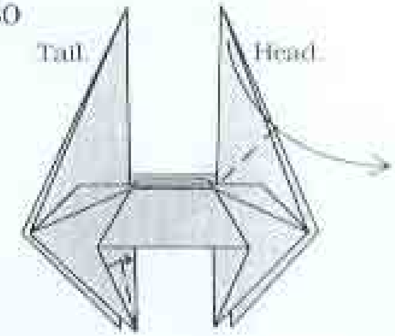
Sink the top down and up along the existing creases.

29



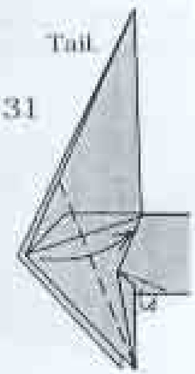
Reverse folds.

30



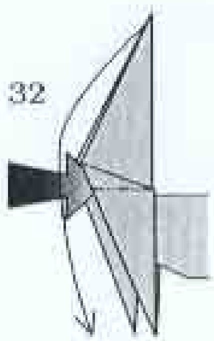
This is a symmetric variation of Montroll's Base. Fold the top layer of the hind legs. (Repeat behind.)

31



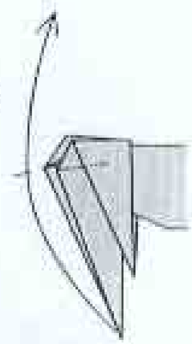
Repeat behind.

32



Reverse-fold.

33



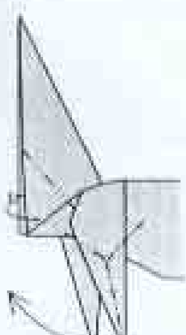
Reverse-fold.

34



Reverse-fold. Repeat behind.

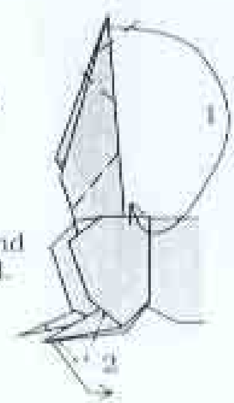
35



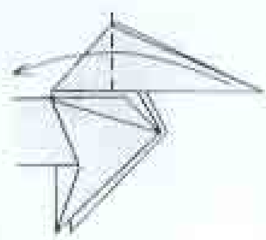
Double-rabbit-ear the hind legs. Repeat behind.

36

1. Curl the tail with reverse folds.
2. Reverse-fold the hind legs. Repeat behind.

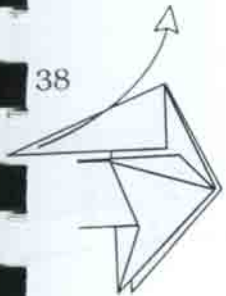


37



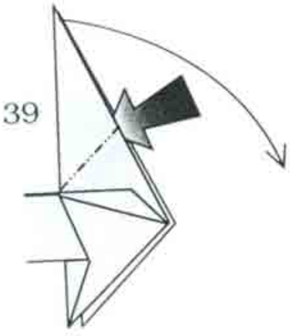
Head.

38



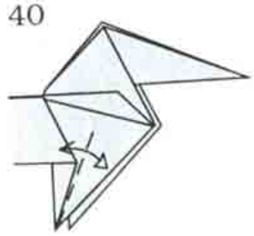
Unfold.

39



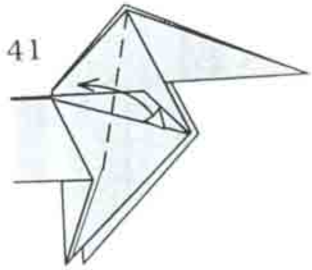
Reverse-fold.

40



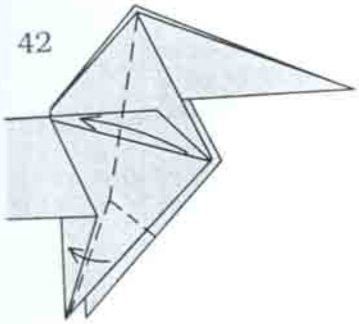
Fold and unfold.
Repeat behind.

41



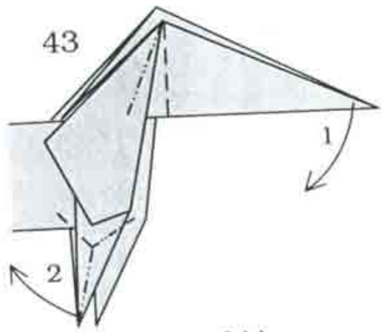
Fold and unfold.
Repeat behind.

42



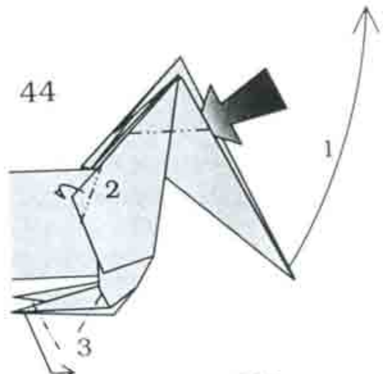
Fold the neck and leg in half. Repeat behind.

43



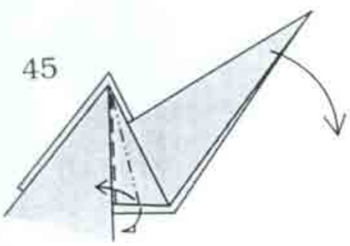
1. Crimp-fold.
2. Double-rabbit-ear.
   Repeat behind.

44

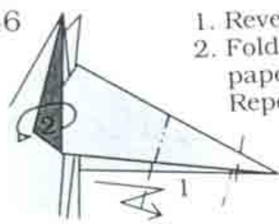


1. Reverse-fold.
2. Repeat behind.
3. Reverse folds.
   Repeat behind.

45

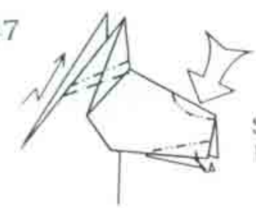


46



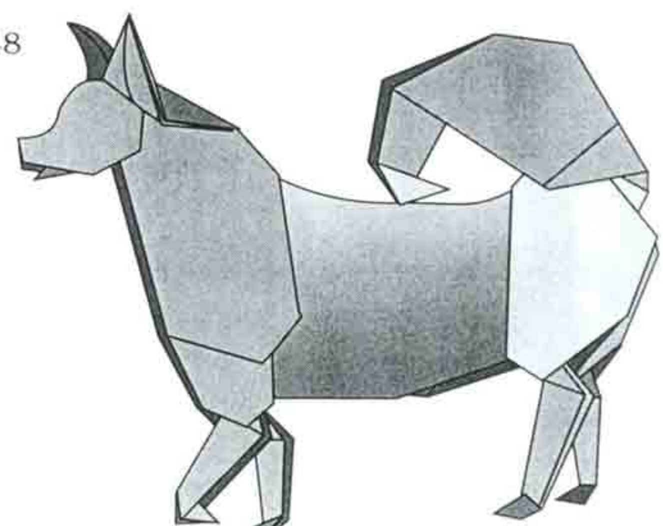
1. Reverse folds.
2. Fold the darker paper inside-out.
   Repeat behind.

47



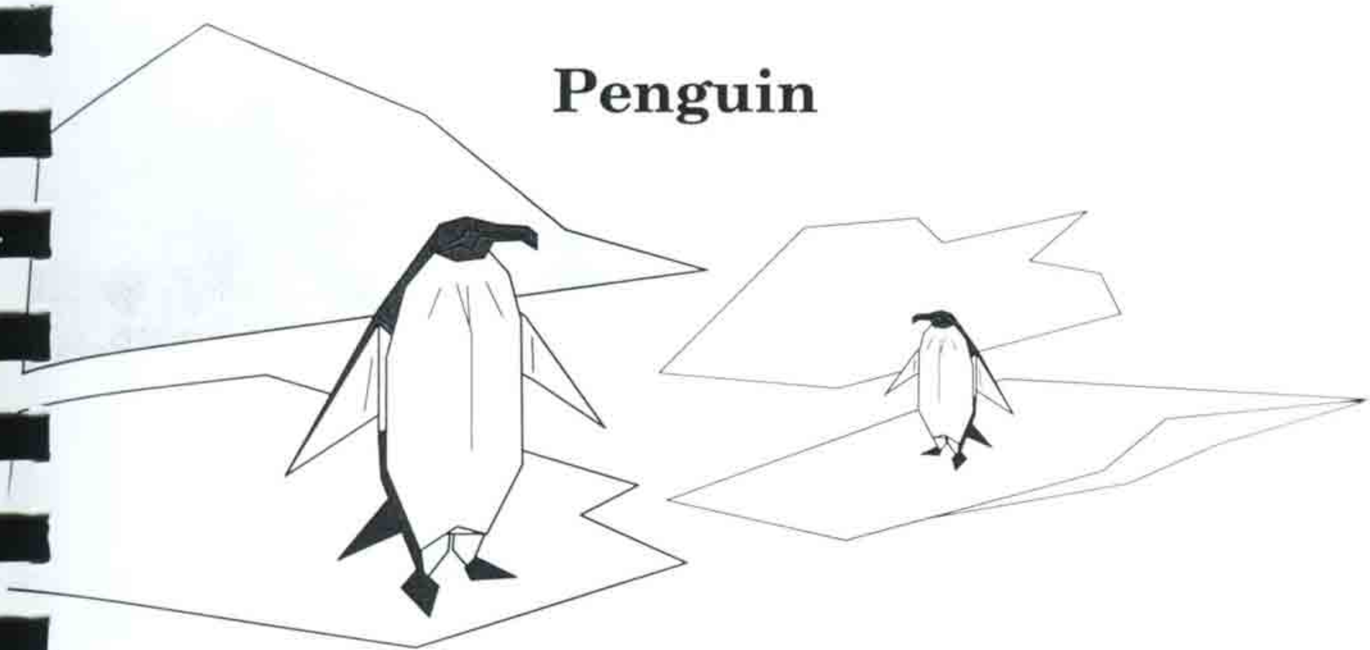
Shape the head.
Repeat behind.

48



Husky

Penguin



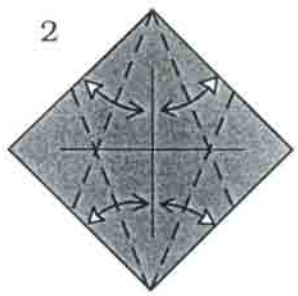
This flightless, aquatic bird lives along the coastlines in the southern hemisphere. It is very well adapted to the cold and is an extremely fast swimmer. On land, it can run, hop, or slide on its belly. The adult is from one to four feet tall and weighs from 4 to 90 pounds. Underwater, it eats fish, shrimp, and shellfish. It spends most of its time at sea and only goes on land to breed and molt.

1



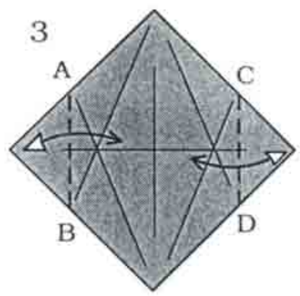
Fold and unfold along the diagonals.

2



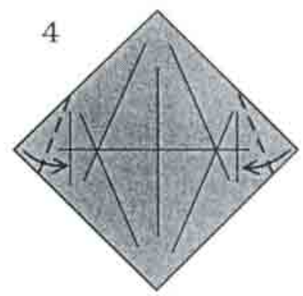
Fold and unfold.

3

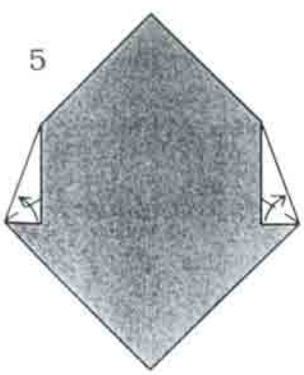


Fold and unfold using A, B, C, and D as guides.

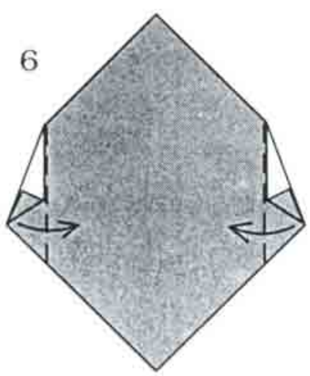
4



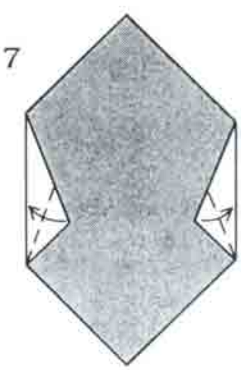
5



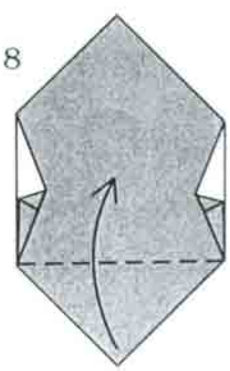
6

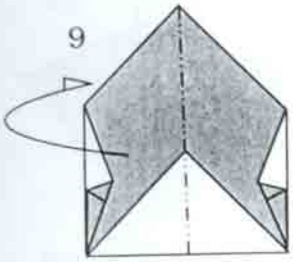


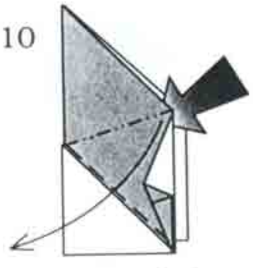
7



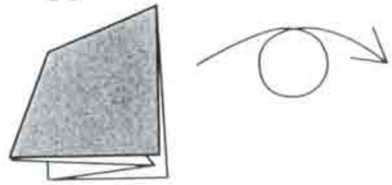
8

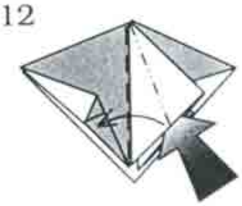


9


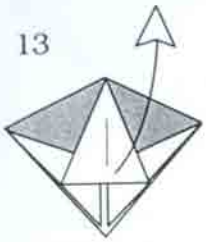
10


Squash-fold.

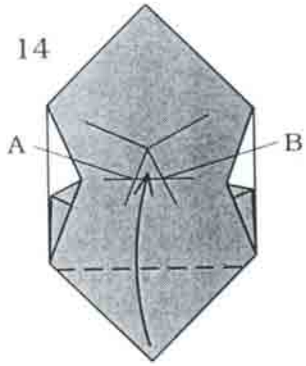
11


12


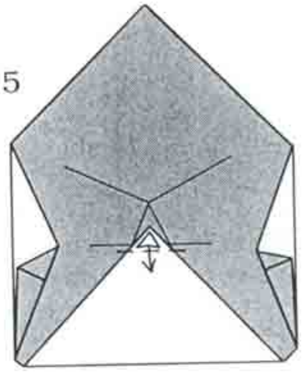
Squash-fold.

13


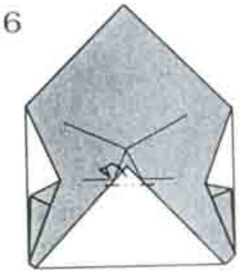
Unfold.

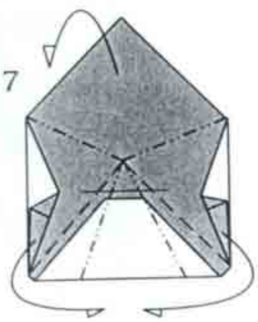
14


Fold up to
A and B.

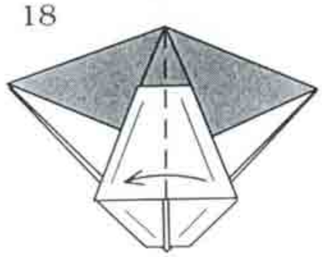
15


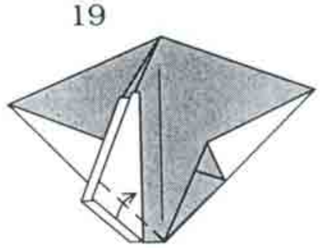
Fold down slightly
below the horizontal
center line. (Unfold.)

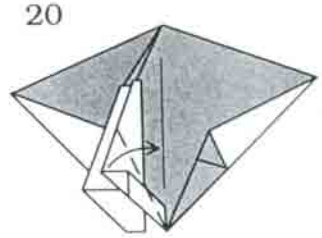
16


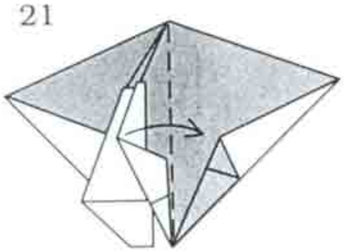
17


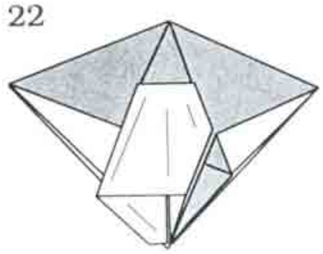
Refold to
resemble step 13.

18


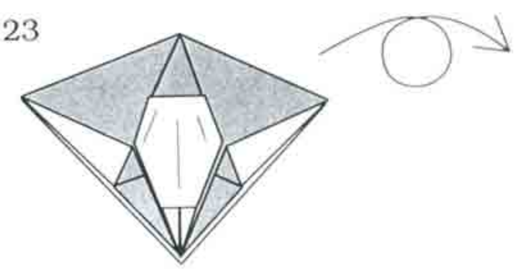
19


20


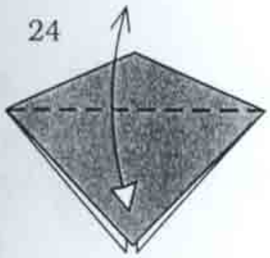
21


22


Repeat steps 18–21
on the left side.

23


24



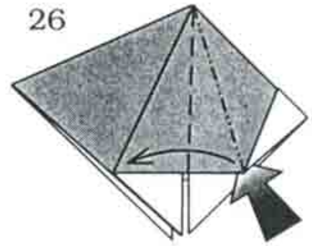
Fold up and unfold.

25



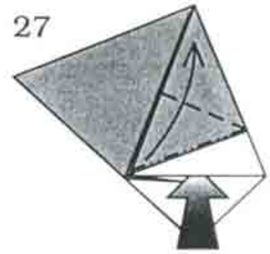
An asymmetric squash fold.

26



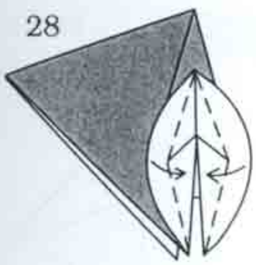
Squash-fold.

27



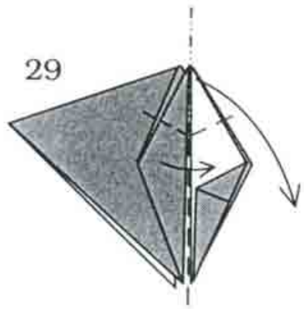
This asymmetric fold is similar to a petal fold.

28



A three-dimensional intermediate step.

29



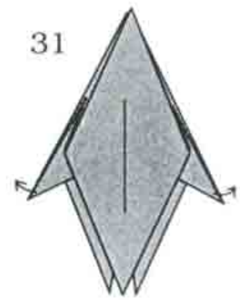
Fold the wing down.

30



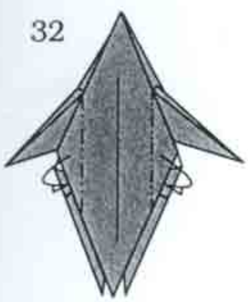
Repeat steps 25–29 on the left.

31

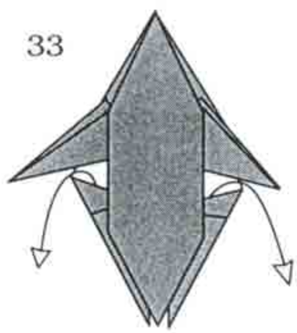


Slide the wings up a little bit.

32

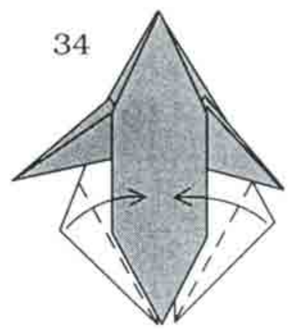


33

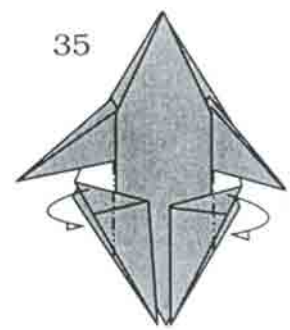


Unfold.

34

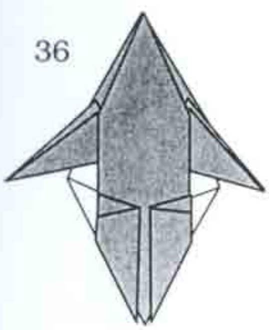


35



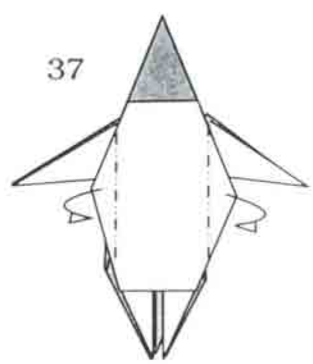
Fold behind two layers together.

36

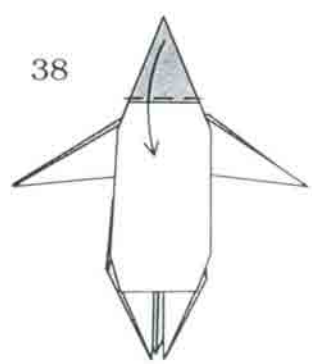




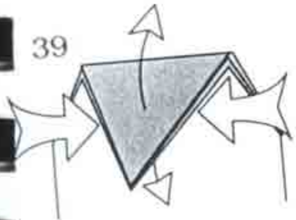
37



38

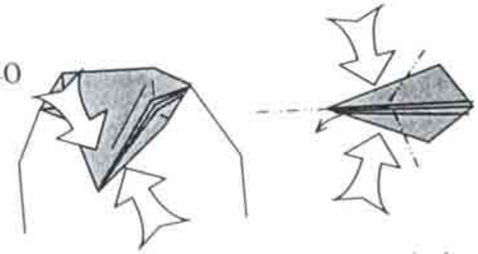


39



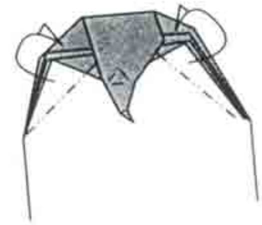
Form a three-dimensional head.

40

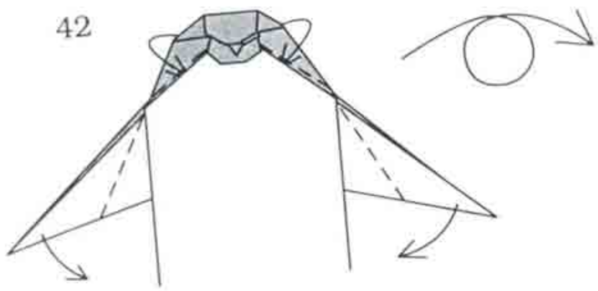


Two views of the head showing the formation of the beak.

41



42



43



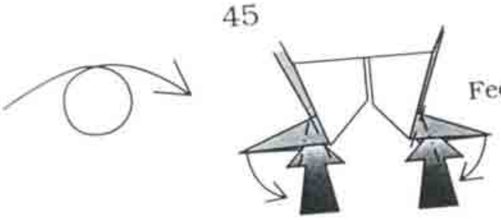
Rabbit-ear to form the tail.

44



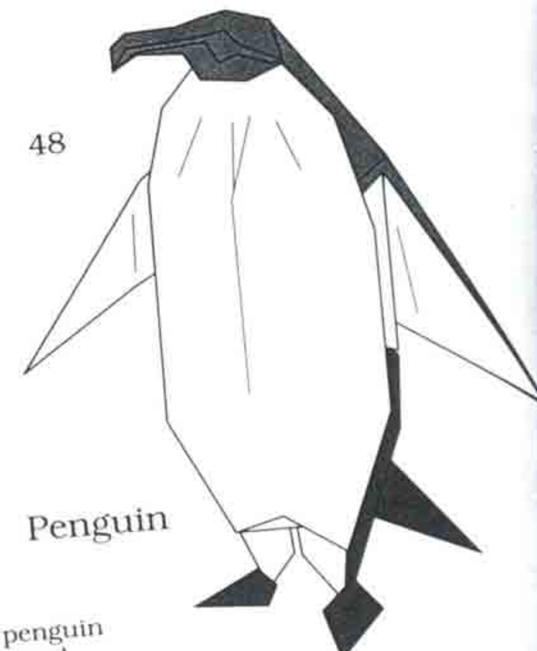
Reverse-fold to form the feet so they will be black on both sides.

45



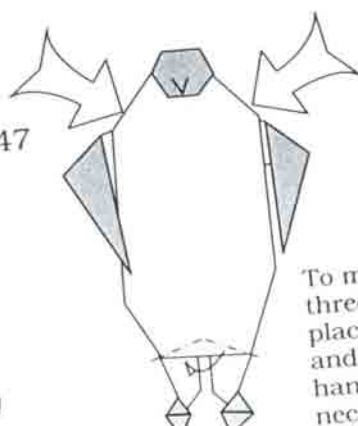
Squash folds.

48

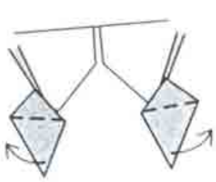


Penguin

47

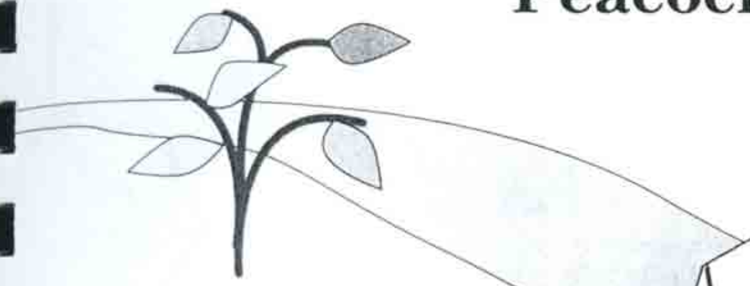


46

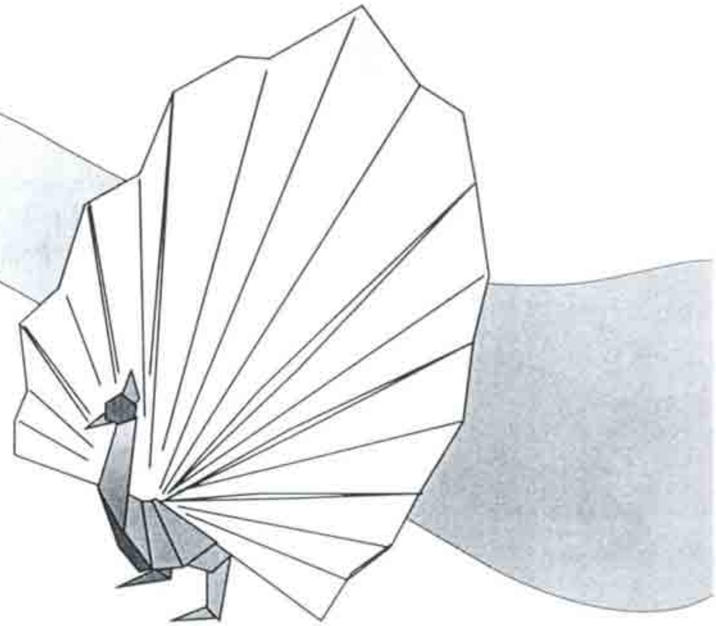


To make the penguin three-dimensional place one finger inside and with your other hand, squeeze near the neck to puff out the body.

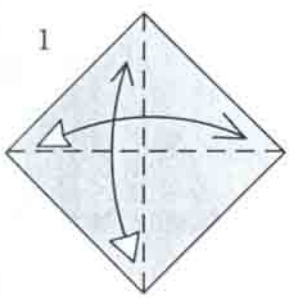
Peacock



The peacock, which is the male peafowl, has a large green or blue body plumage and head crests. In full plumage it is about seven feet tall. The plumes, which are long feathers, are not the tail. It lives by river banks, forest clearings, or other places with scattered trees. It flies quite well and travels in small flocks. The peacock feeds on seeds and grasses.

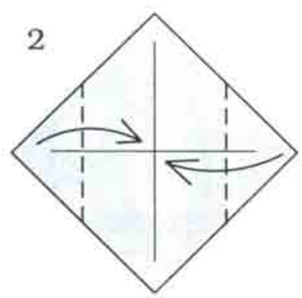


1



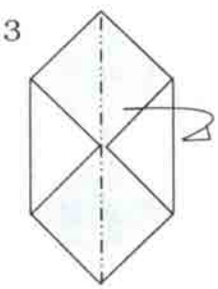
Fold and unfold along the diagonals.

2

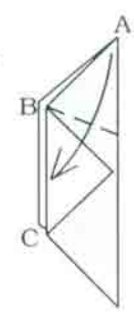


Fold two corners to the center.

3

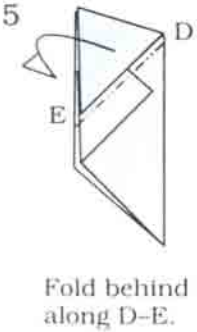


4



Bring A down to the line B–C.

5



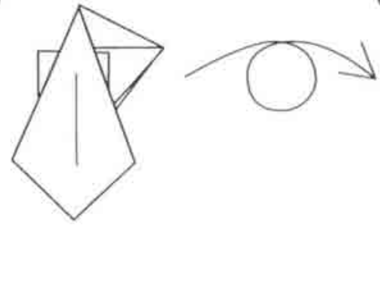
Fold behind along D–E.

6

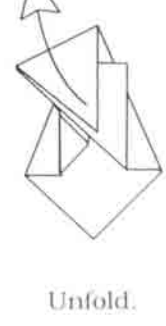


Squash-fold and rotate.

7

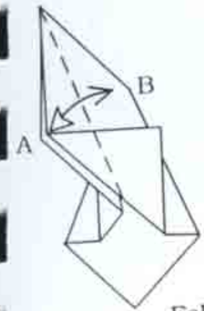


8



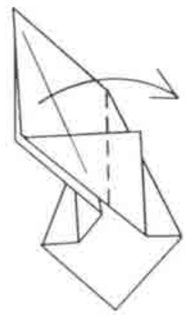
Unfold.

9



Fold A to B and unfold.

10

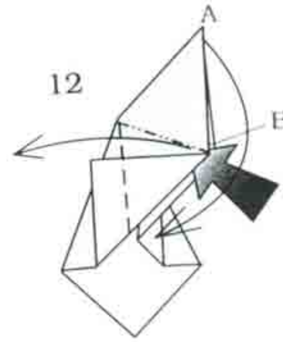


11



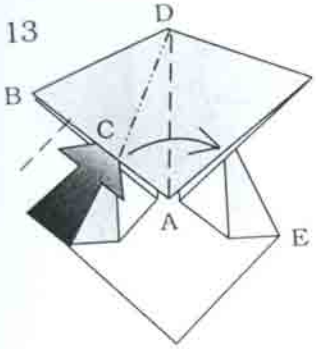
Fold and unfold.

12



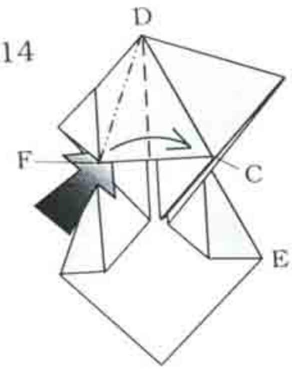
Squash-fold.

13



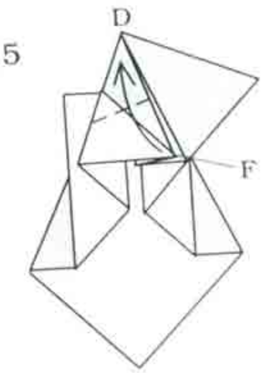
For this asymmetric squash fold, bring C to lie along the line D–E.

14



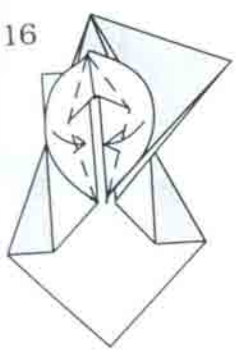
Squash-fold F to C.

15



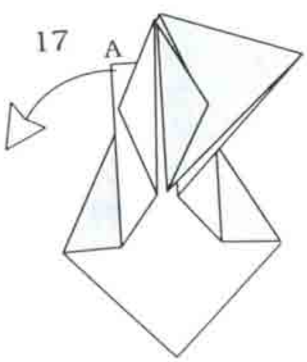
Fold F to D. The final form is shown in step 17.

16



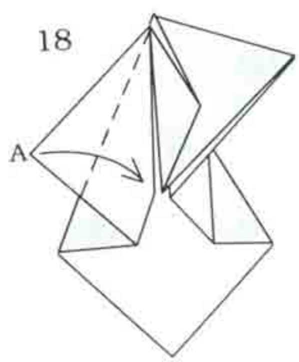
A three-dimensional intermediate step.

17

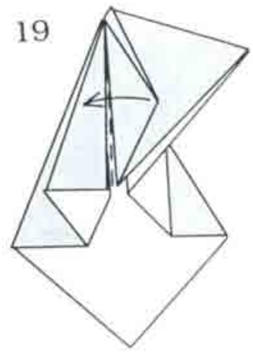


Pull out corner A.

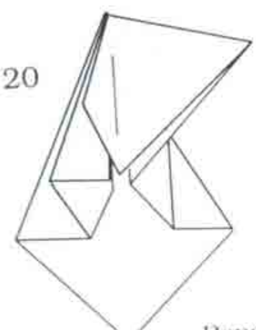
18



19

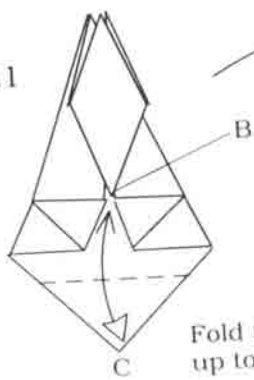


20



Repeat steps 13–19 on the right side.

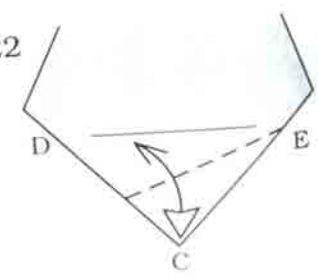
21



Fold the corner C up to B and unfold.

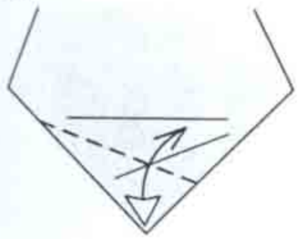


22



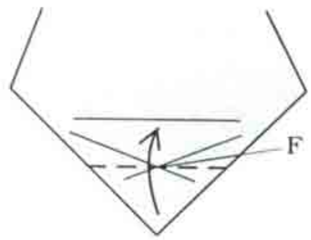
Fold C to the line D–E and unfold.

23



Fold and unfold.

24

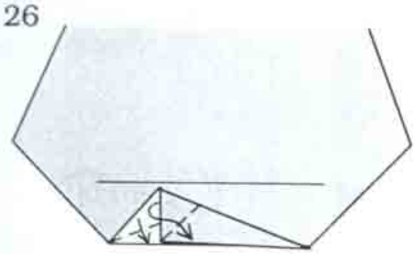


Fold up using
F as a guide.

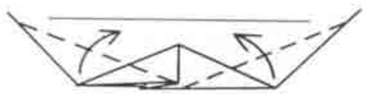
25



26



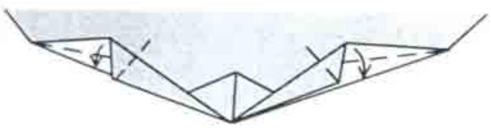
27



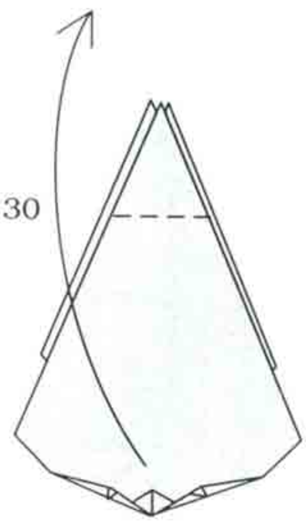
28



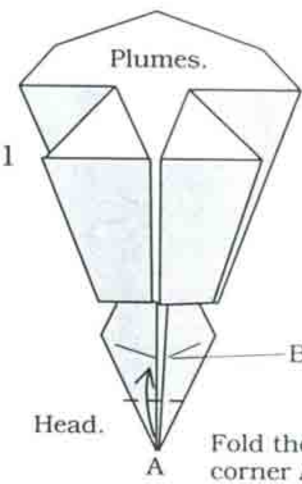
29



30



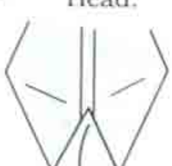
31



Fold the
corner A to B.

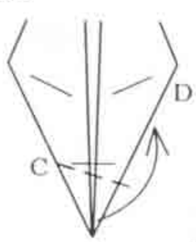
32

Head.



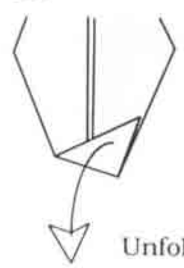
Unfold.

33



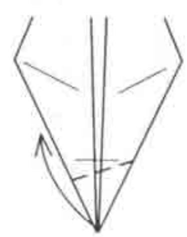
Using C as a
guide, fold A to lie
on the line A–D.

34

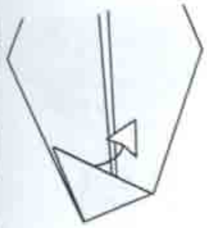


Unfold.

35

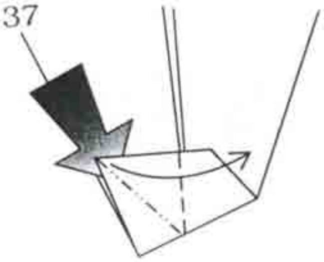


36



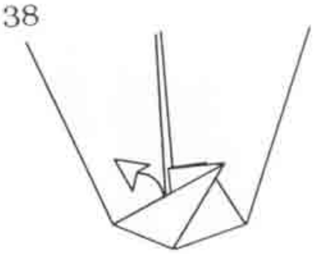
Pull out some paper along one of the creases.

37



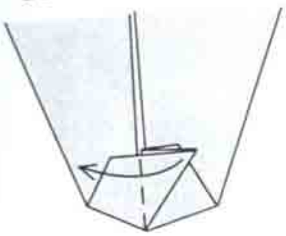
Squash-fold.

38

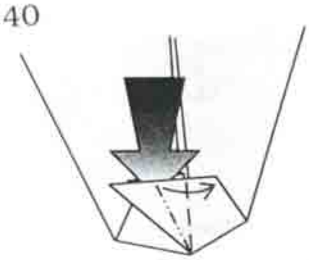


Pull out some paper.

39

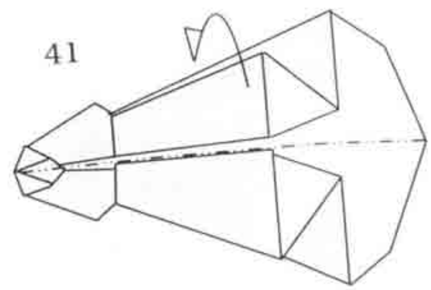


40

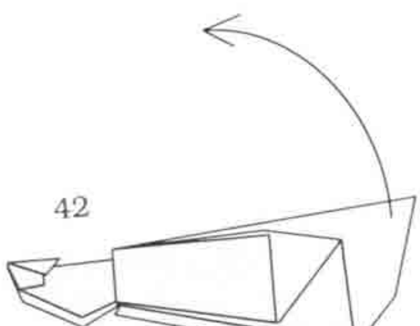


Squash-fold and rotate.

41

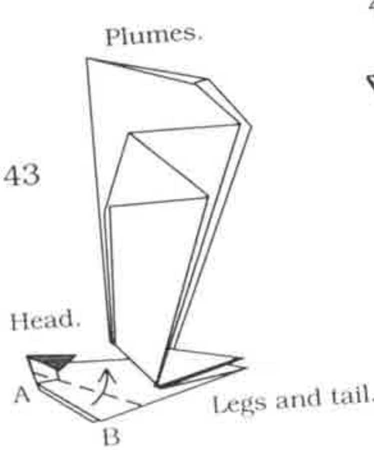


42



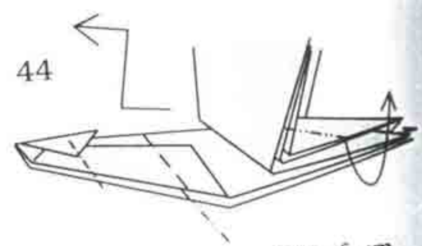
Slide the plumes up.

43



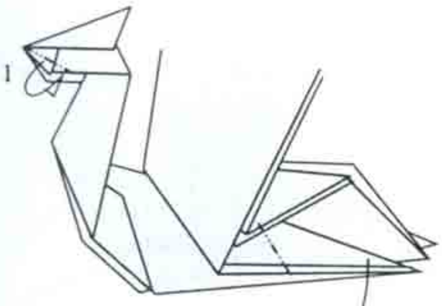
Fold A–B up so that it is under the darker paper. Repeat behind.

44



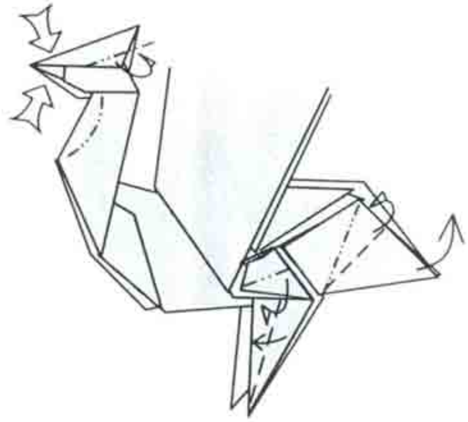
Outside reverse folds form the neck. Lift up some paper by the tail to shape the wings. Repeat behind.

45



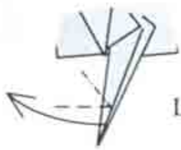
1. Shape the beak.
2. Reverse-fold the legs.
Repeat behind.

46



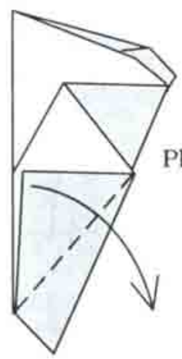
Wings will form as the tail is folded up. Pinch the tip of the head to form the beak. Make the neck three-dimensional. Repeat behind.

47



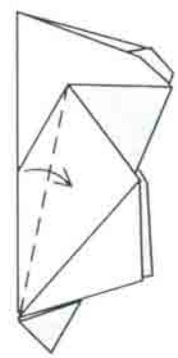
Crimp-fold the leg.
Repeat behind.

48



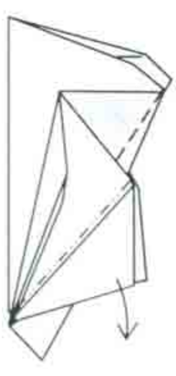
Repeat behind.

49



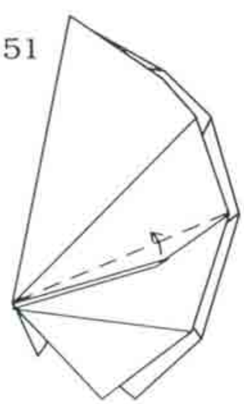
Repeat behind.

50



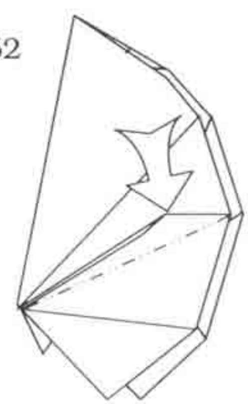
Repeat behind.

51



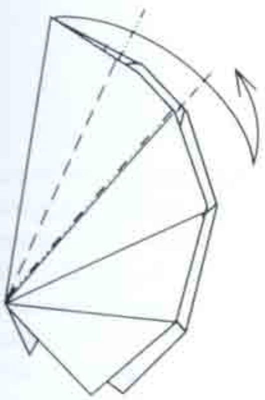
Repeat behind.

52



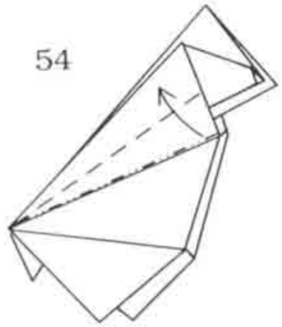
Sink. Repeat behind.

53



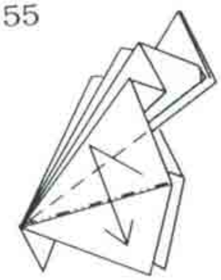
Crimp-fold.

54



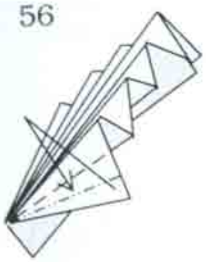
Repeat behind.

55



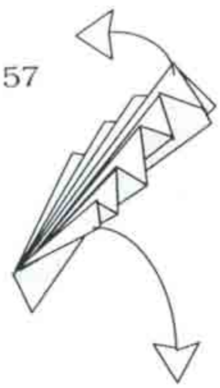
Repeat behind.

56



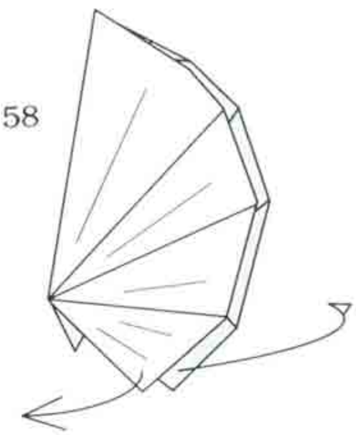
Repeat behind.

57

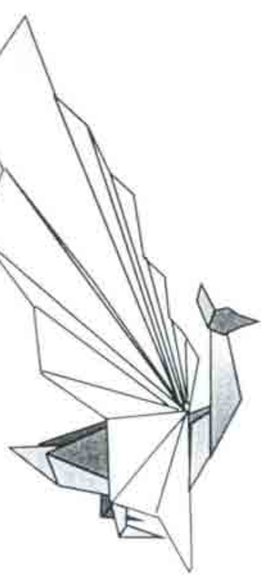


Unfold. Repeat behind.

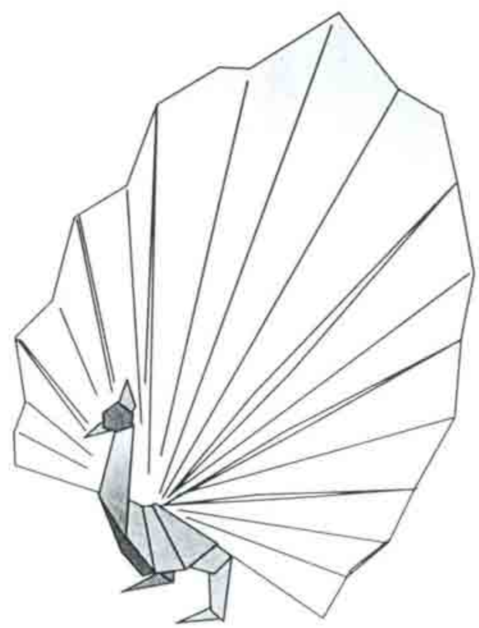
58



Spread the plumes.



59



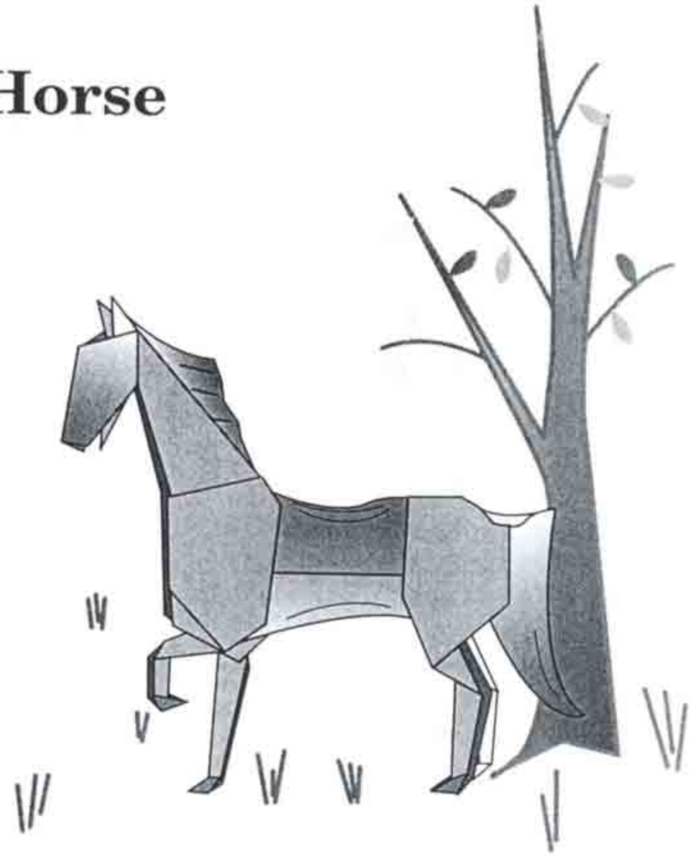
Peacock

Horse

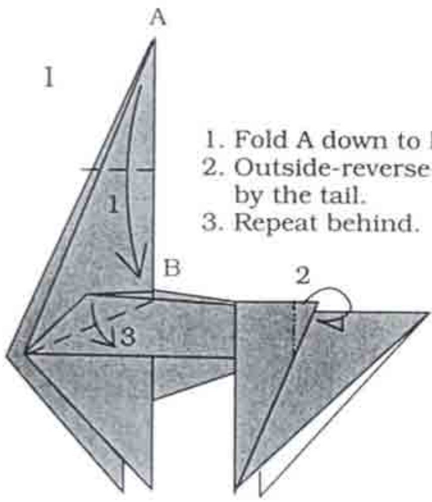
Horses have been associated with mankind throughout history. For thousands of years, they were hunted for food. Then they became domesticated and were used in warfare to pull chariots. Their use in warfare lasted into this century. Today they are used for riding and racing.

About six feet tall, the horse is highly adapted for fast, graceful running. It feeds on grass.

Begin with step 33 of Montroll's Base (page 43).

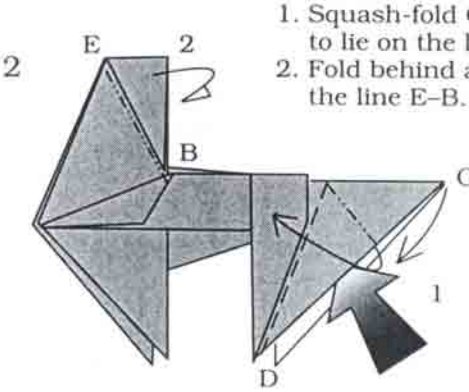


1



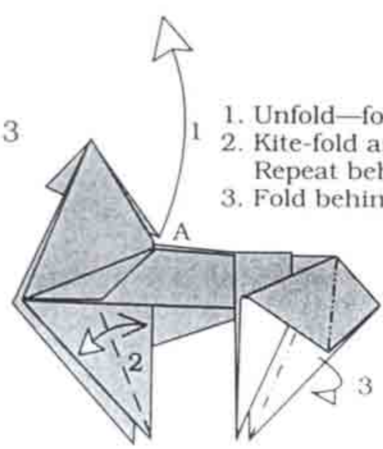
1. Fold A down to B.
2. Outside-reverse-fold by the tail.
3. Repeat behind.

2



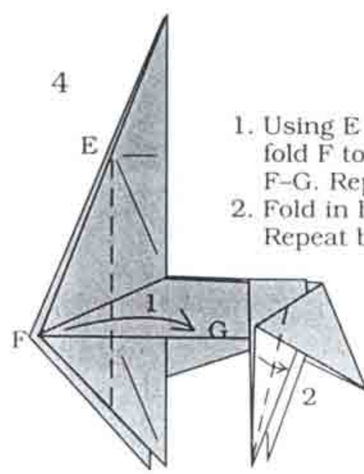
1. Squash-fold C down to lie on the line C–D.
2. Fold behind along the line E–B.

3



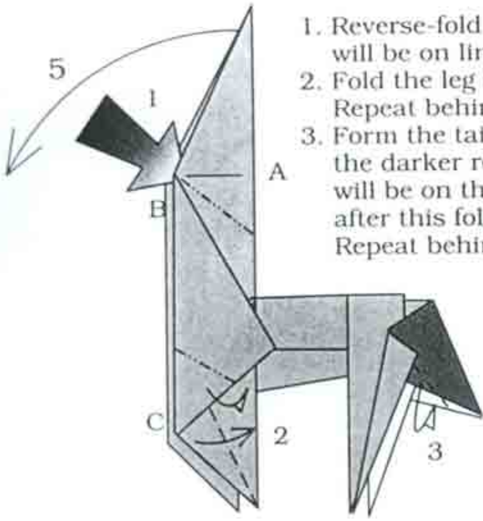
1. Unfold—fold A back up.
2. Kite-fold and unfold. Repeat behind.
3. Fold behind to shape the tail.

4



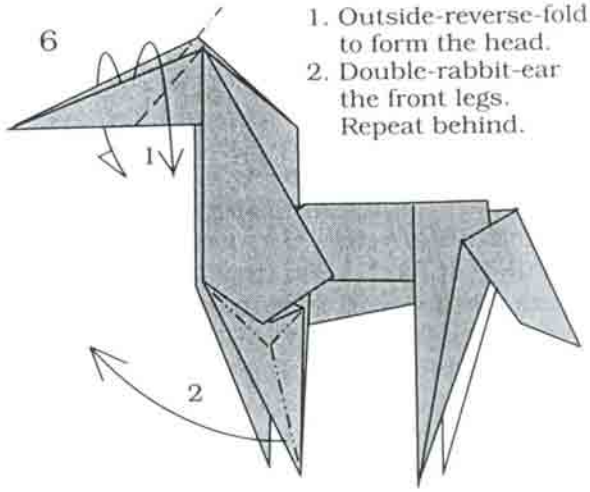
1. Using E as a guide, fold F to lie on the line F–G. Repeat behind.
2. Fold in half. Repeat behind.

5



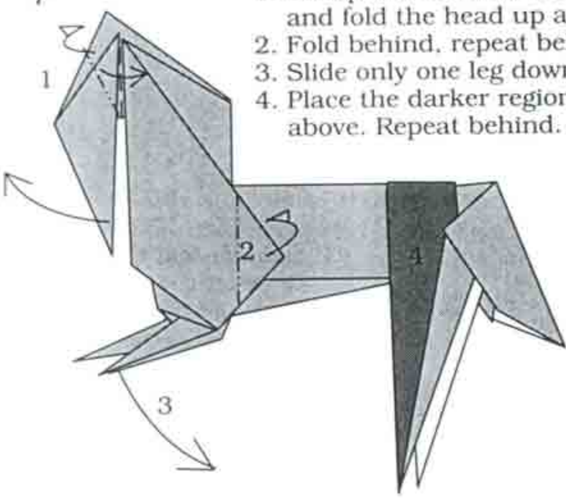
1. Reverse-fold so that A will be on line B–C.
2. Fold the leg in half. Repeat behind.
3. Form the tail. Note that the darker region will be on the top layer after this fold. Repeat behind.

6



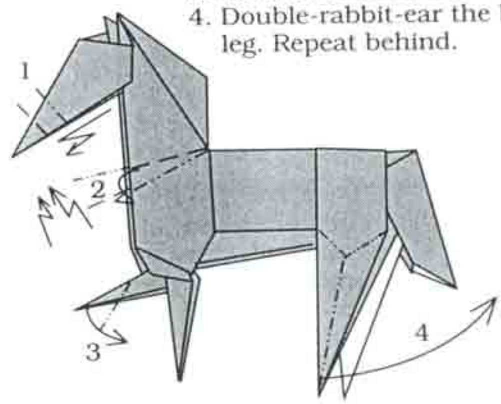
1. Outside-reverse-fold to form the head.
2. Double-rabbit-ear the front legs. Repeat behind.

7



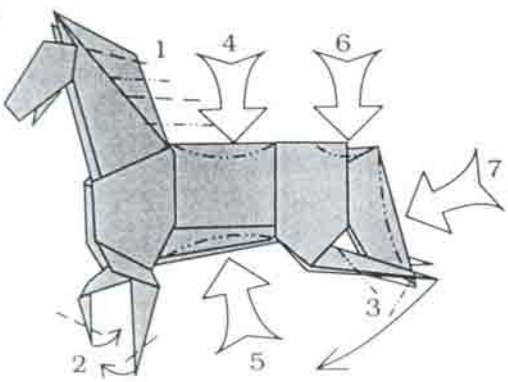
1. Crimp-fold to form the ears and fold the head up a bit.
2. Fold behind, repeat behind.
3. Slide only one leg down.
4. Place the darker region above. Repeat behind.

8



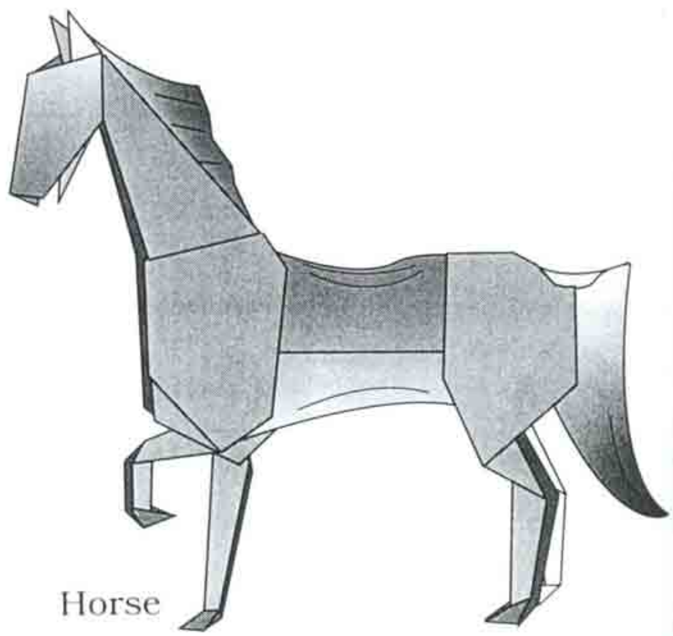
1. Crimp-fold to form the mouth.
2. Crimp-fold to bend the neck.
3. Reverse-fold the front leg.
4. Double-rabbit-ear the hind leg. Repeat behind.

9



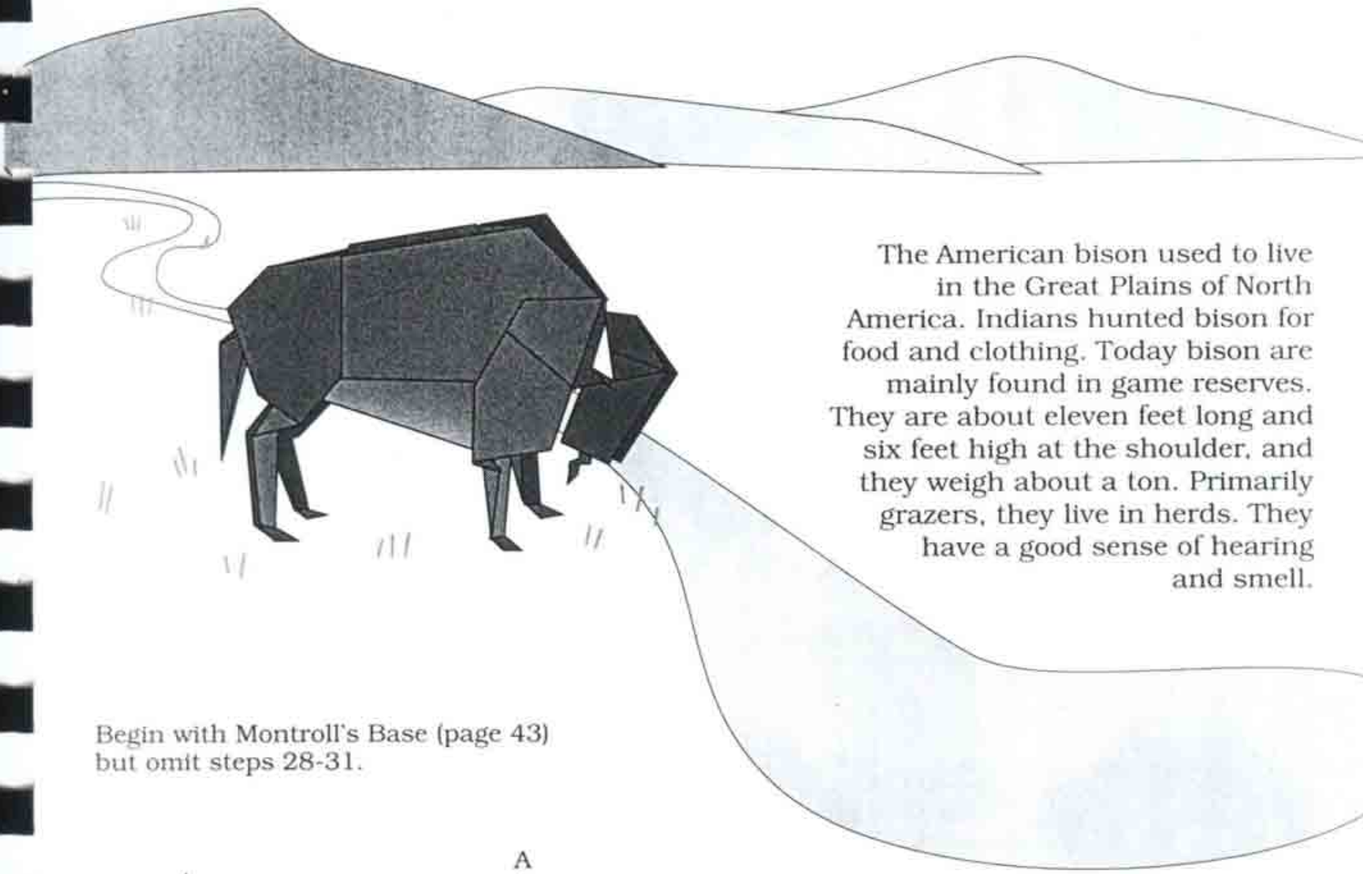
1. Pleat the main.
2. Form the front hooves.
3. Shape the hind legs and hooves.
4. Make the back three-dimensional.
5. Make the underside three-dimensional.
6. Shape the top of the tail.
7. Shape the tail.

10



Horse

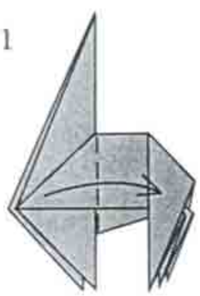
Bison



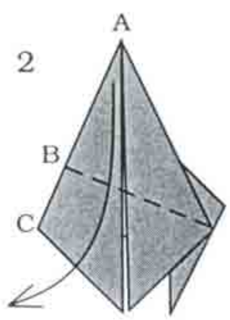
The American bison used to live in the Great Plains of North America. Indians hunted bison for food and clothing. Today bison are mainly found in game reserves. They are about eleven feet long and six feet high at the shoulder, and they weigh about a ton. Primarily grazers, they live in herds. They have a good sense of hearing and smell.

Begin with Montroll's Base (page 43) but omit steps 28-31.

1

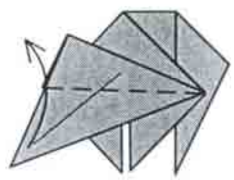


2

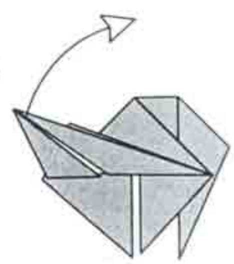


Fold down so that line A–B meets corner C.

3



4



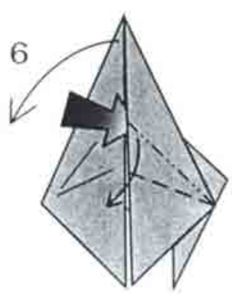
Unfold.

5



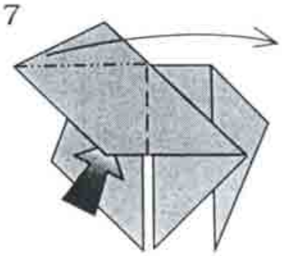
Repeat steps 2–4 folding down toward the right side.

6



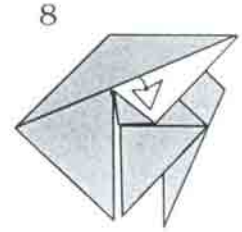
Squash-fold along the existing creases.

7



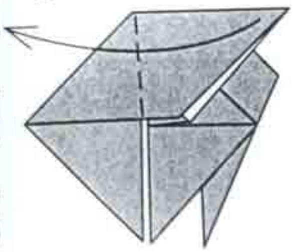
Squash-fold.

8

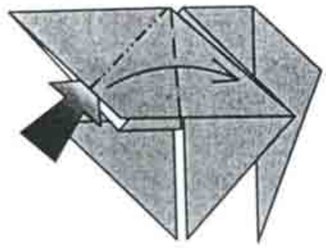


Pull out some paper.

9

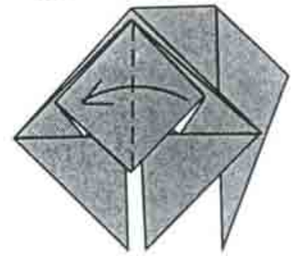


10

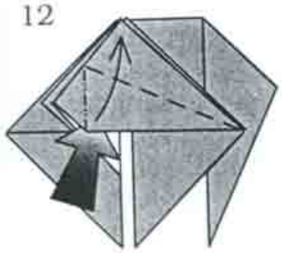


Squash-fold.

11

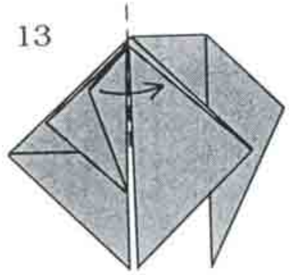


12

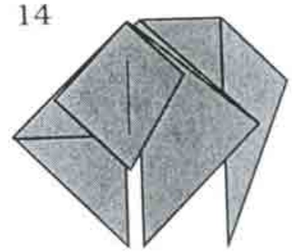


Squash-fold.

13

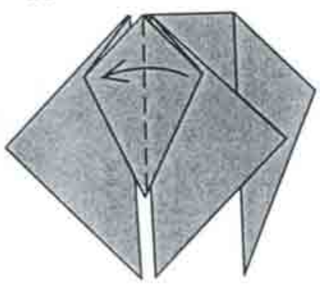


14

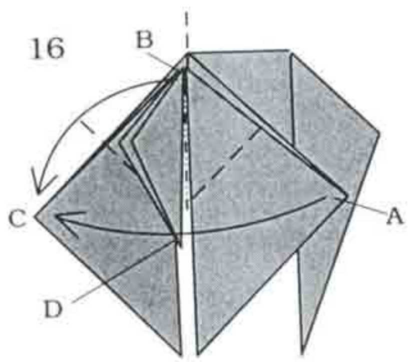


Repeat steps 11–13 on the left side.

15

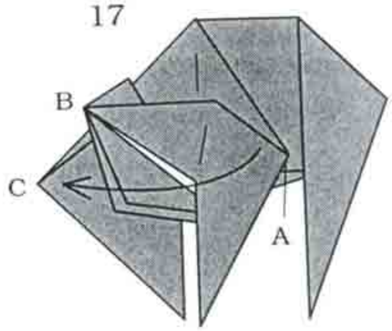


16



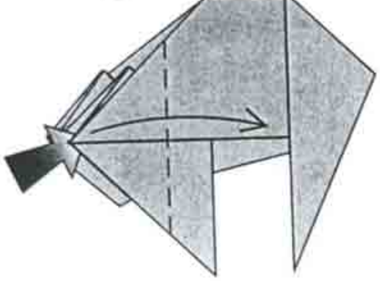
Fold A and B to C while bringing D to the right.

17



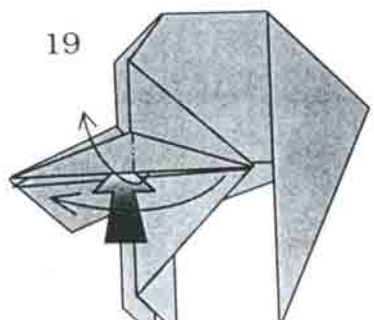
A three-dimensional intermediate step.

18



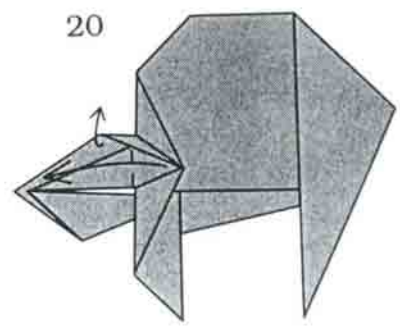
Squash-fold, repeat behind.

19



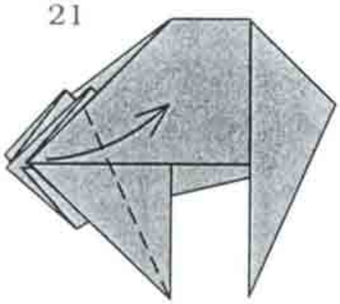
Fold one of the two layers up. Repeat behind.

20



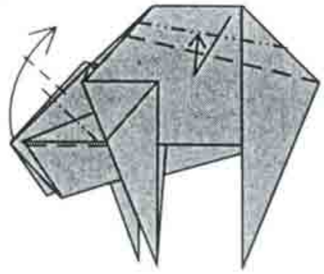
A three-dimensional intermediate step. Repeat behind.

21



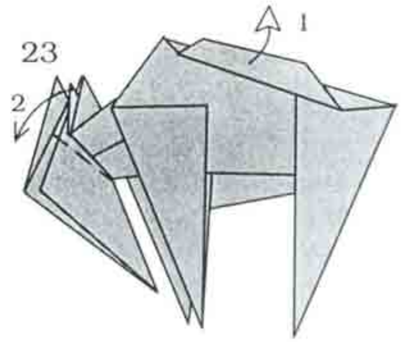
Repeat behind.

22



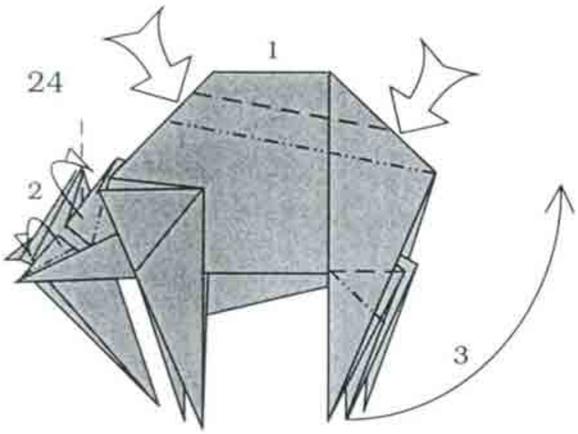
Crimp-fold the head.

23



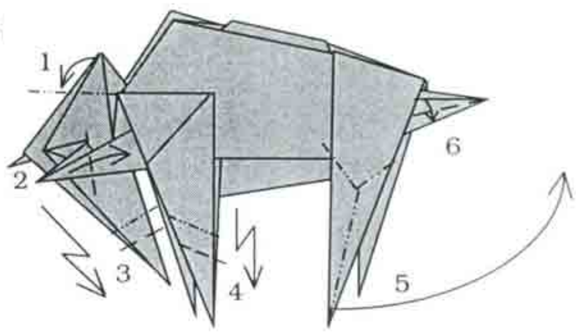
1. Unfold the back.
2. Pull the horn out.
   Repeat behind.

24



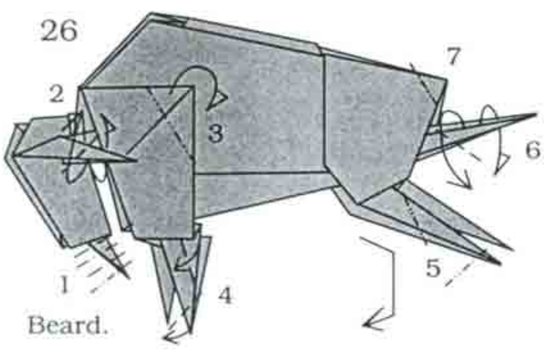
1. Sink down and up to form the back.
2. Reverse folds at the head. Repeat behind.
3. Crimp-fold the tail.

25



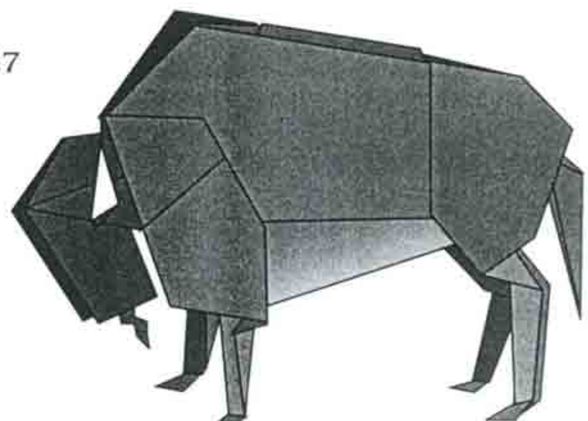
1. Reverse-fold the tip of the head inside.
2. Fold the horn to the right. Repeat behind.
3. Crimp-fold the beard.
4. Crimp-fold the front legs. Repeat behind.
5. Double-rabbit-ear the hind legs. Repeat behind.
6. Thin the tail. Repeat behind.

26



1. Pleat the beard.
2. Outside-reverse-fold the horn up to make it white. Repeat behind.
3. Repeat behind.
4. Shape the front legs. Repeat behind for each leg.
5. Reverse folds to shape the hind legs. Repeat behind.
6. Outside-reverse-fold the tail.
7. Reverse-fold.

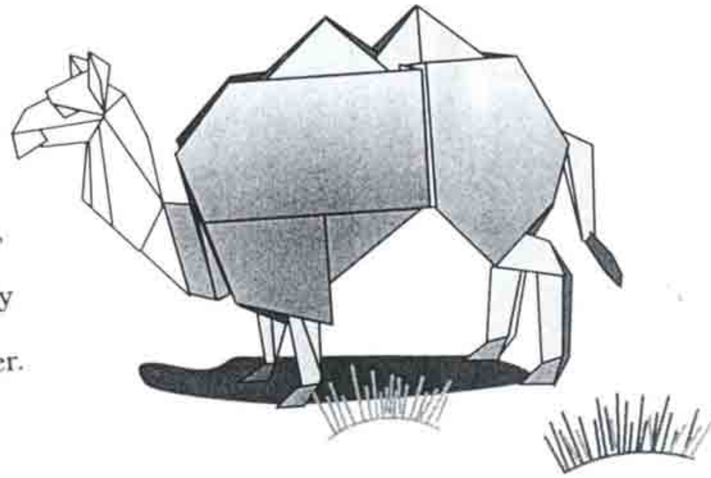
27



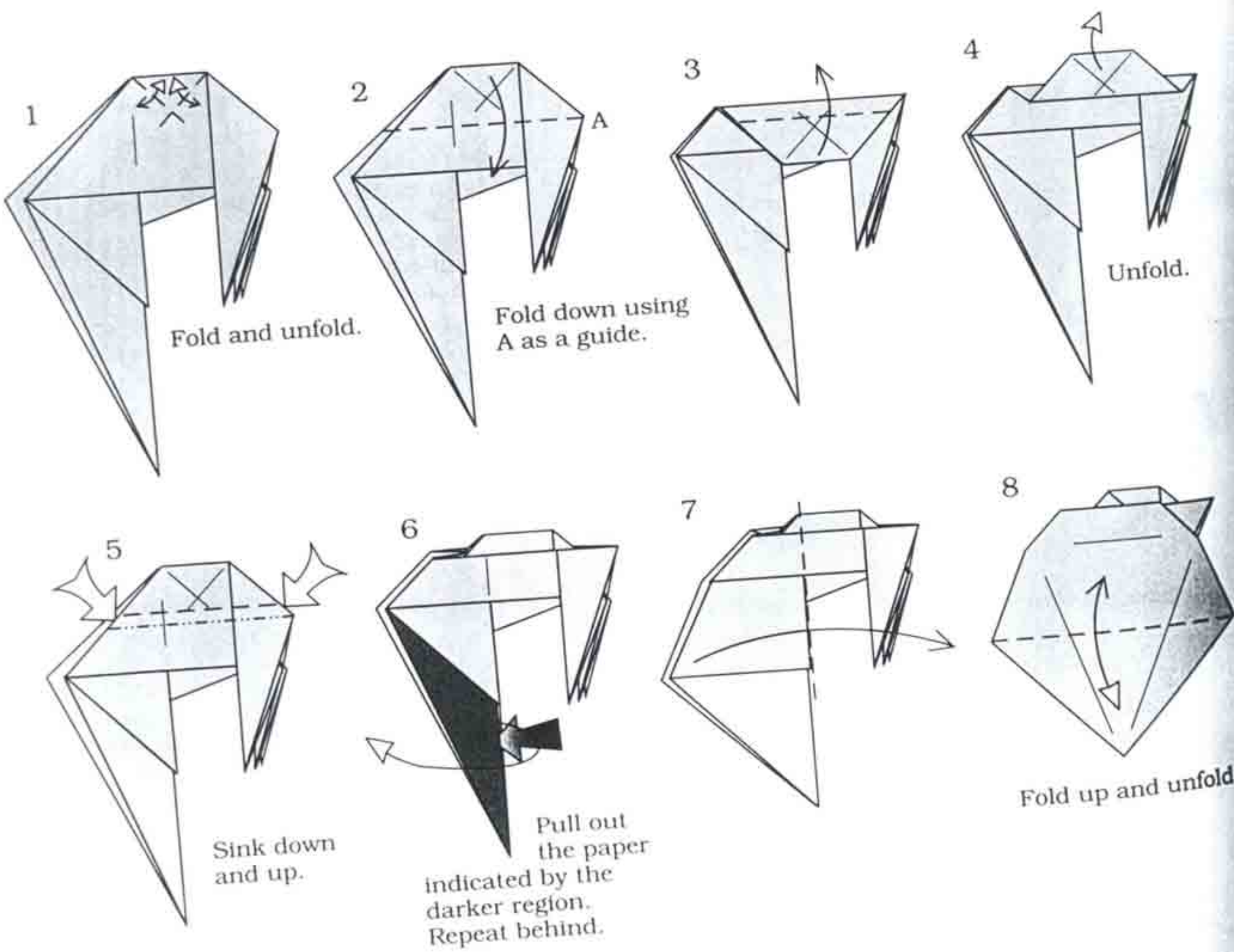
Bison

Camel

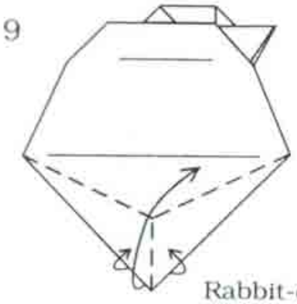
This is the two-humped, or Bacterian camel. It is easily tamed and moves slowly. It is seven feet high at the humps and eats salty plants, fish, animal flesh, skin, and bones. Native to the plains of Central Asia, it is well adapted to tolerate cold and snowy winters. Its long, shaggy hair keeps it warm in winter. The camel sheds its coat in the summer.



Begin with Montroll's Base (page 43) but omit steps 24-28.

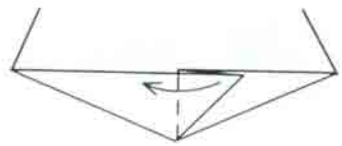


9

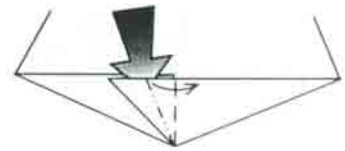


Rabbit-ear.

10

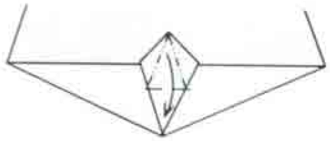


11



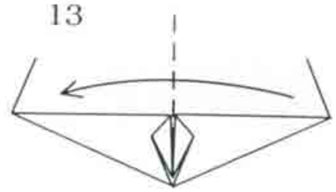
Squash-fold.

12



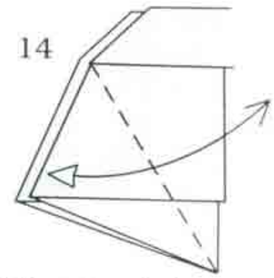
Petal-fold.

13



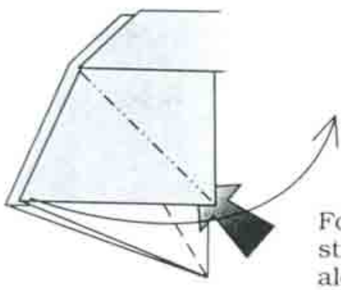
Repeat behind.

14



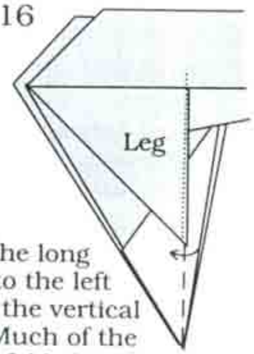
Fold and unfold.
Repeat behind.

15



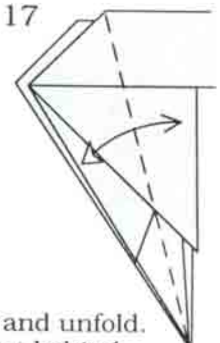
Reverse-fold.
Repeat behind.

16



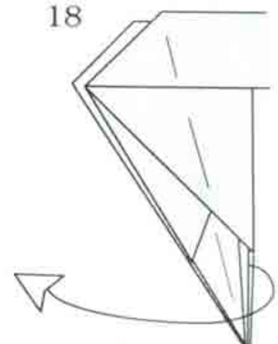
Fold the long strip to the left along the vertical line. Much of the paper folded will be under the leg. Repeat behind.

17



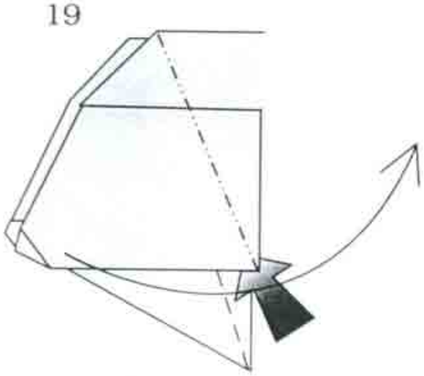
Fold and unfold.
Repeat behind.

18



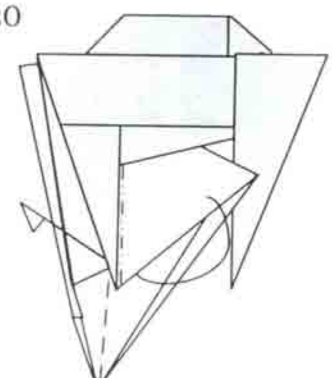
Pull out.
Repeat behind.

19



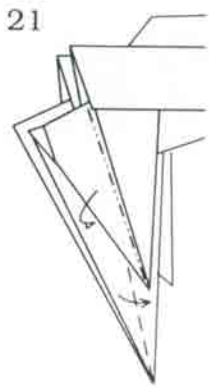
Reverse-fold. Repeat behind.

20



Reverse-fold.
Repeat behind.

21

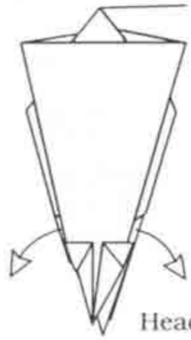


Reverse-fold.
Repeat behind.

22

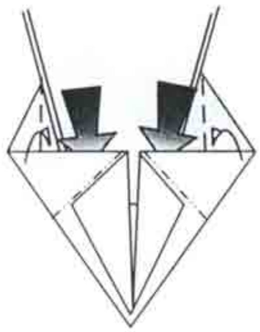


23



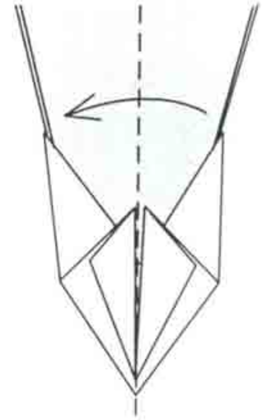
Pull out the hidden white paper.

24

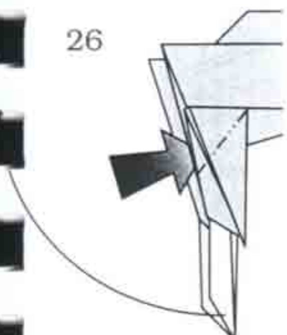


Reverse folds.

25

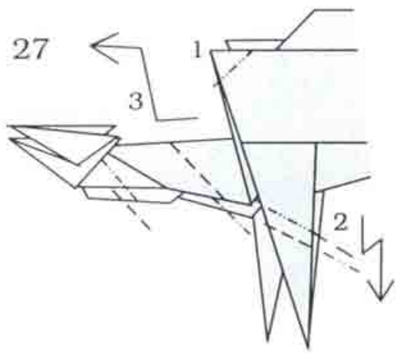


26



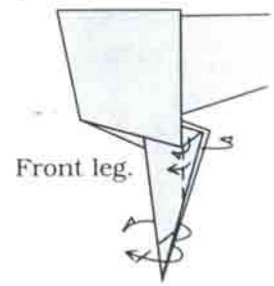
Reverse-fold.

27



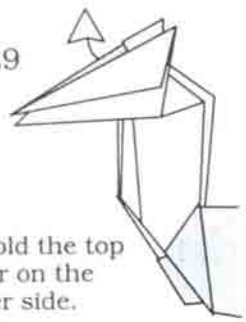
1. Reverse-fold. Repeat behind.
2. Crimp-fold the leg. Repeat behind.
3. Two outside reverse folds for the neck and head.

28



Repeat behind.

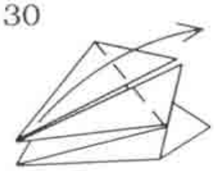
29



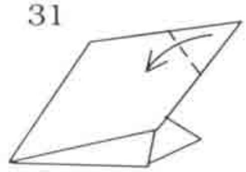
Fold the top layer on the other side.

Head.

30

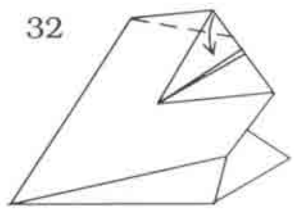


31

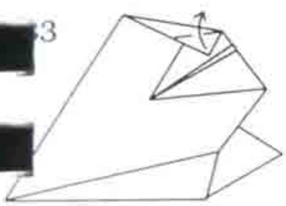


Formation of the eyes.

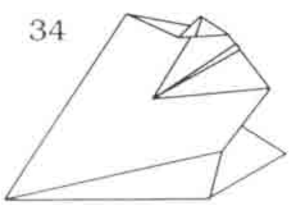
32



33

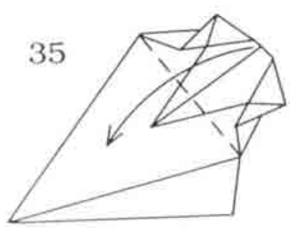


34

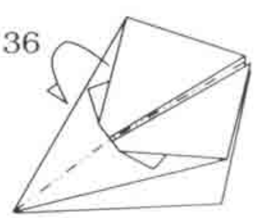


Repeat steps 32–33 to form the other eye.

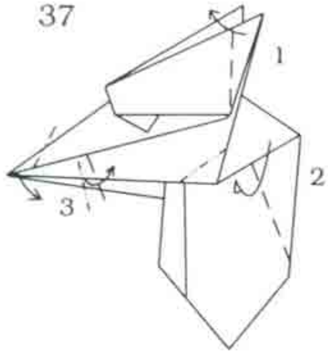
35



36

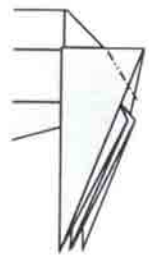


37



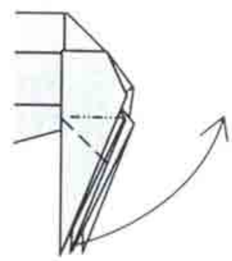
1. Fold the ear. Repeat behind.
2. Form the neck. Repeat behind.
3. Crimp-fold the mouth.

38



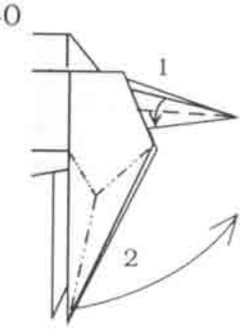
Reverse-fold.

39



Crimp-fold to form the tail.

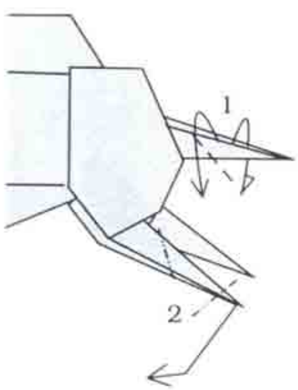
40



1. Thin the tail.
2. Double-rabbit-ear to form the hind leg.

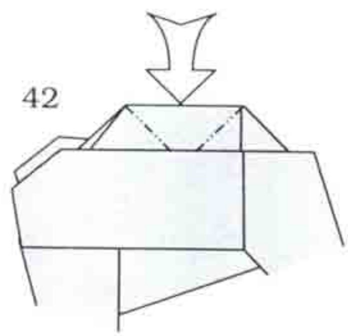
Repeat behind.

41



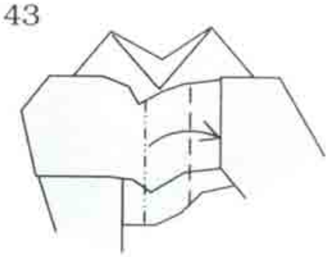
1. Outside-reverse-fold the tail.
2. Reverse folds to form the leg and hoof. Repeat behind.

42



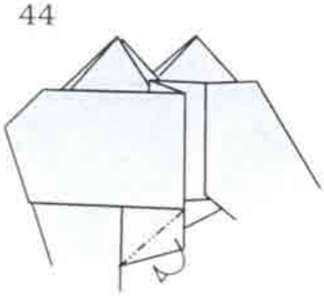
Formation of the humps.

43



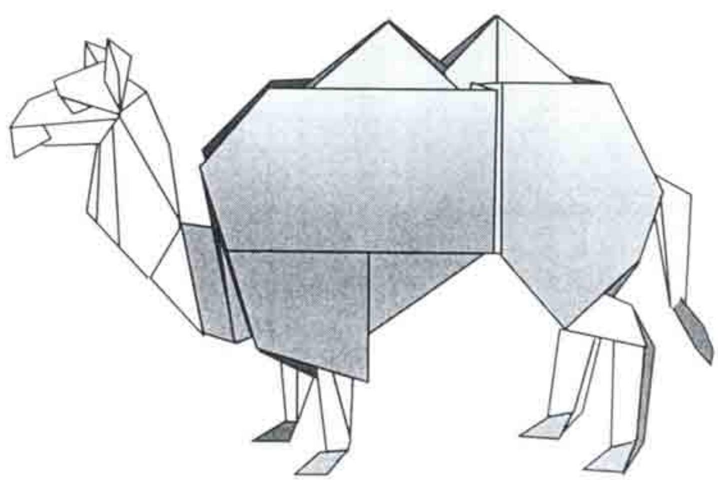
This is a three-dimensional figure. Repeat behind.

44



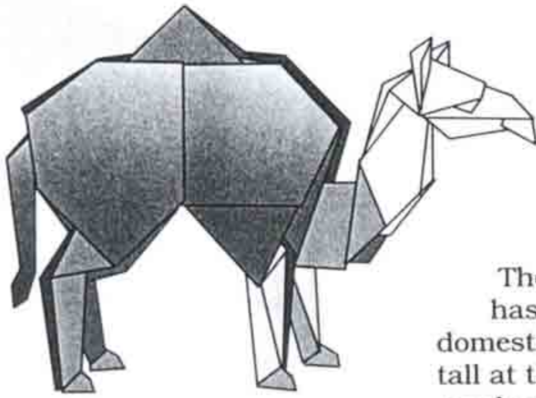
Repeat behind.

45



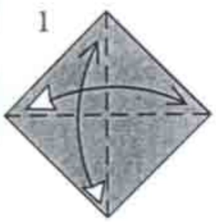
Camel

Dromedary



The dromedary, or Arabian camel, has one hump and is completely domesticated. It is seven or eight feet tall at the shoulder and lives in the sandy regions of Western Asia, India, Arabia, and Africa. It is very well adapted to desert life. It has a double layer of protective eyelashes and can shut its nostrils during sand storms. The hump protects it from the sun by absorbing heat and carries its fat reserves. It feeds on plants and can go for three to nine days without water. It has keen eyesight and a good sense of smell.

1



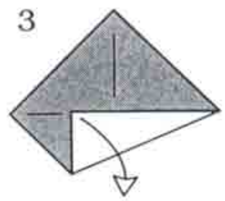
Fold and unfold along the diagonals.

2



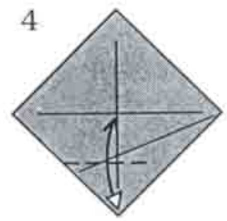
Crease lightly.

3



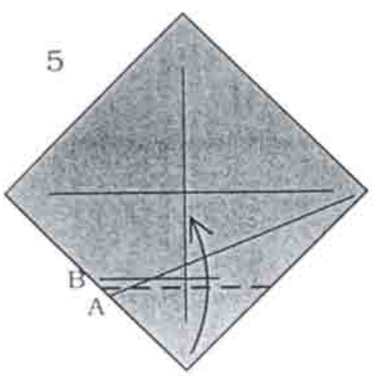
Unfold.

4



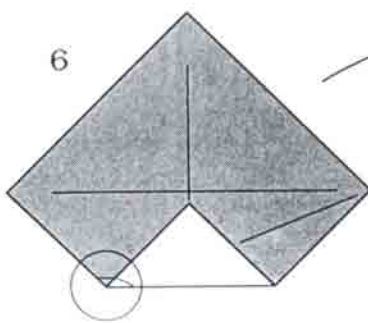
Fold up to the center and unfold. Crease lightly and only on the left side.

5

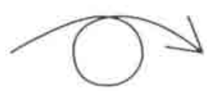


Fold up so that A meets the line above it, close to B.

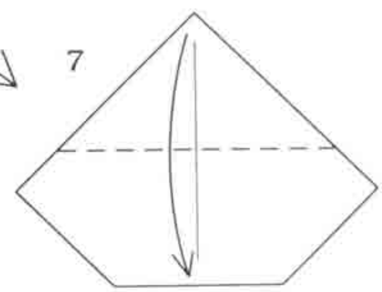
6



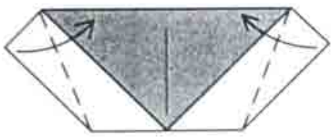
Note how the creases intersect inside the circle.



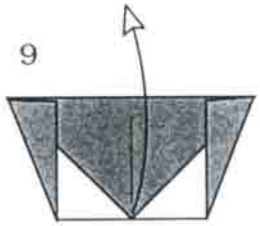
7



8

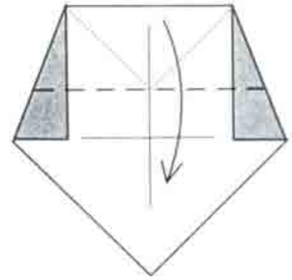


9

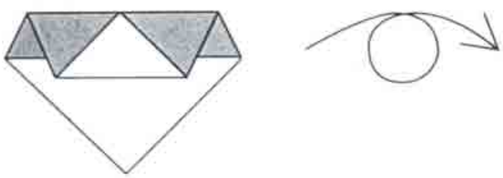


Unfold and rotate.

10



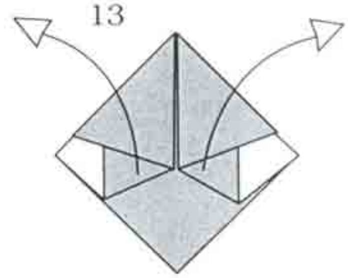
11



12

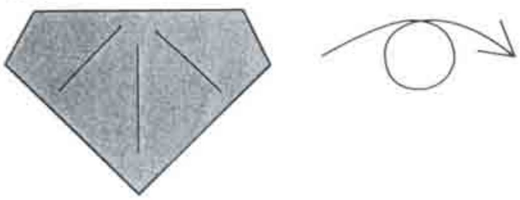


13

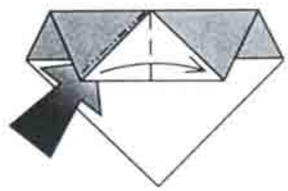


Unfold.

14



15



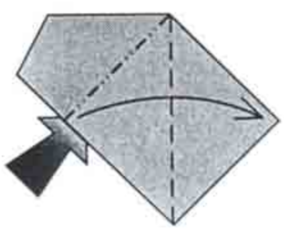
Squash-fold.

16



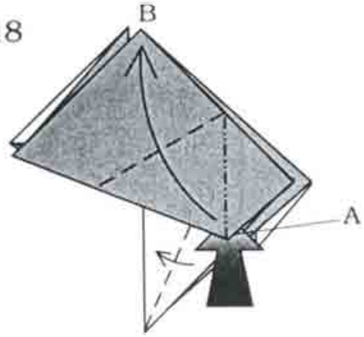


17



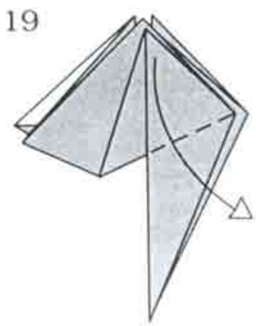
Squash-fold.

18



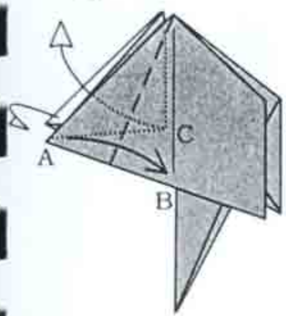
Squash-fold A up to B.
Repeat behind.

19



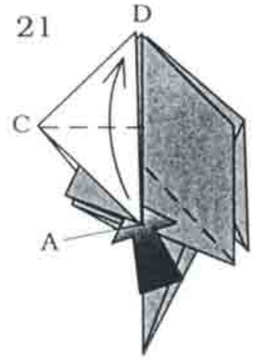
Unfold. Repeat behind.

20



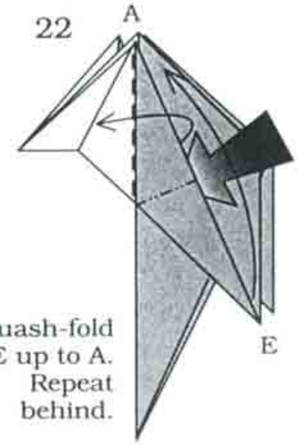
Pull out corner C while folding A to B and repeating behind.

21



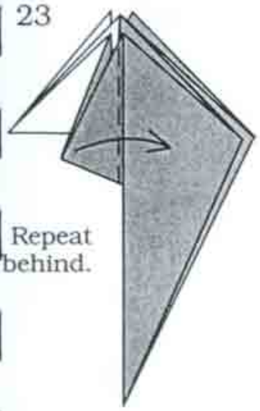
Squash-fold A up to D. Repeat behind.

22



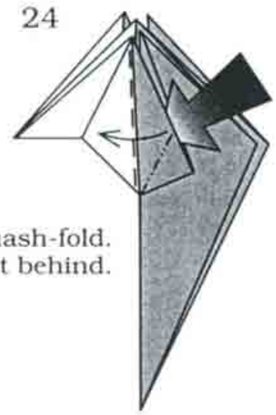
Squash-fold E up to A. Repeat behind.

23



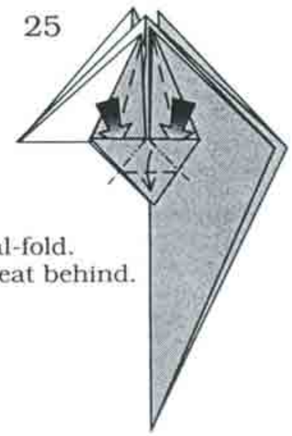
Repeat behind.

24



Squash-fold. Repeat behind.

25



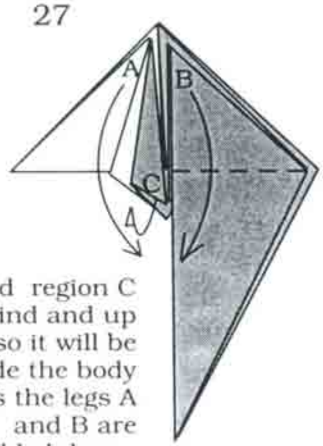
Petal-fold. Repeat behind.

26



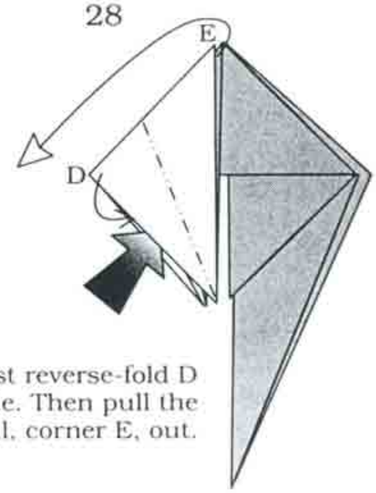
Place the darker region on top.

27



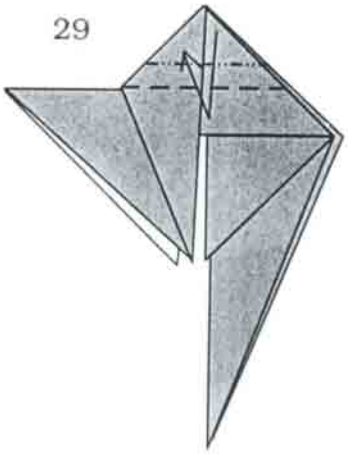
Fold region C behind and up so it will be inside the body as the legs A and B are folded down. Repeat behind.

28

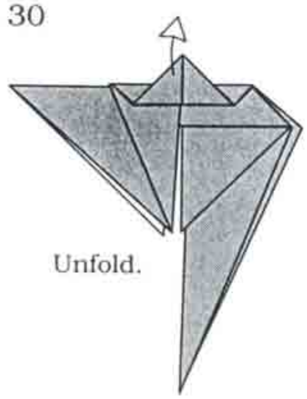


First reverse-fold D inside. Then pull the tail, corner E, out.

29

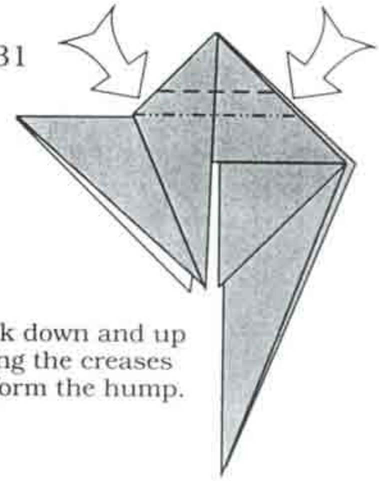


30



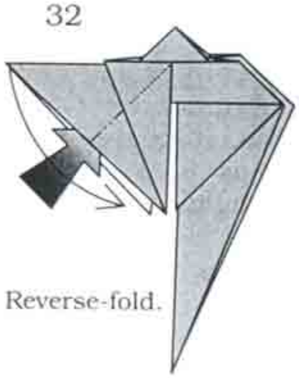
Unfold.

31



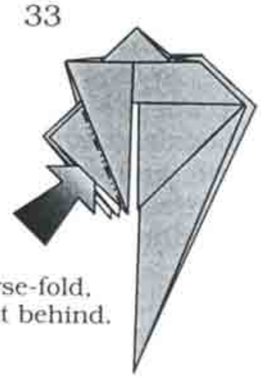
Sink down and up along the creases to form the hump.

32



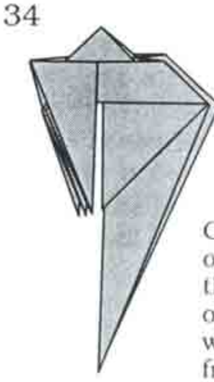
Reverse-fold.

33



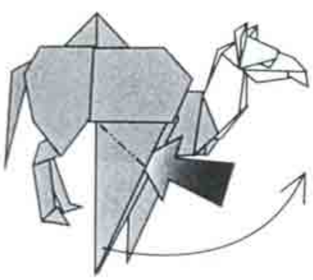
Reverse-fold, repeat behind.

34



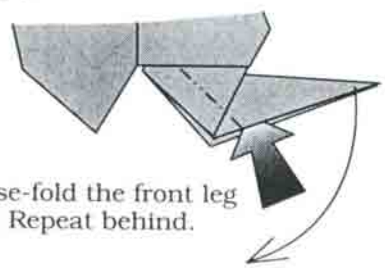
Continue with step 6 of the camel (page 76) through the end but omit the folds dealing with the humps or front legs.

35



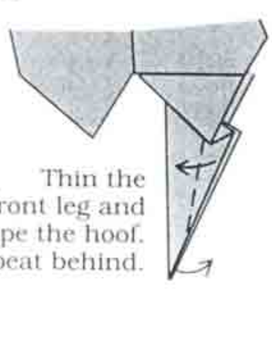
Reverse-fold. Repeat behind.

36



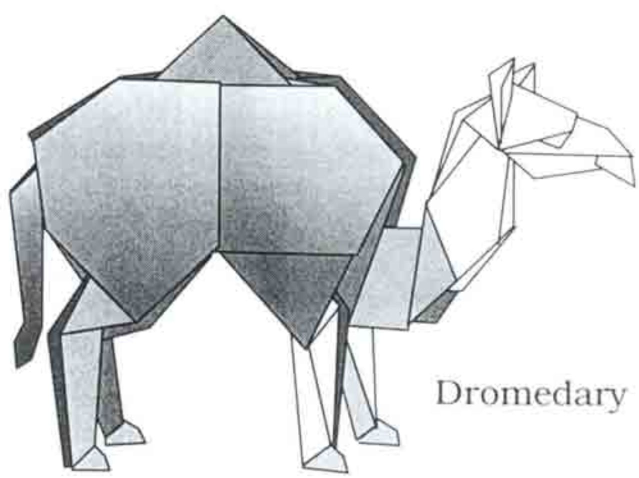
Reverse-fold the front leg down. Repeat behind.

37



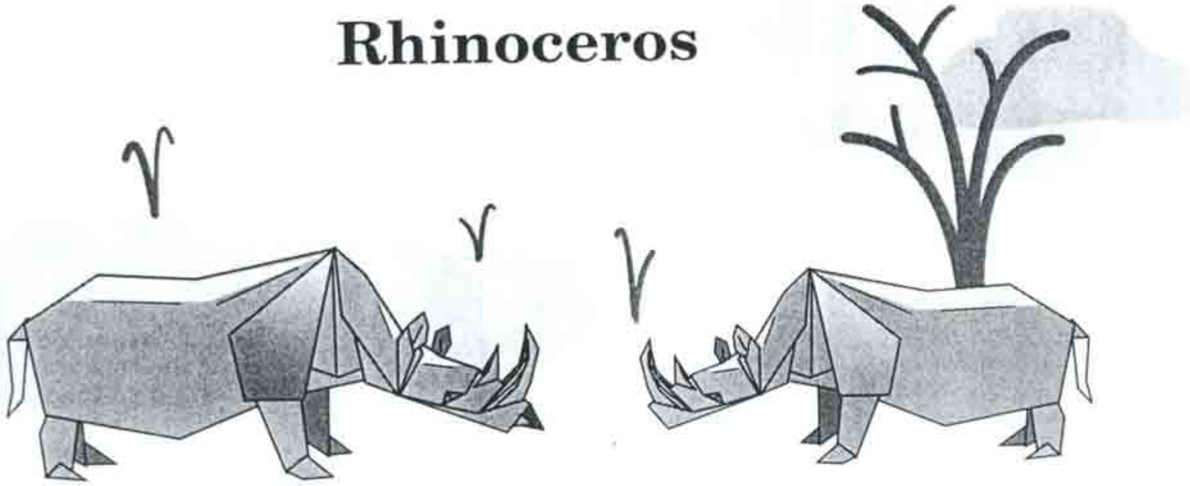
Thin the front leg and shape the hoof. Repeat behind.

38

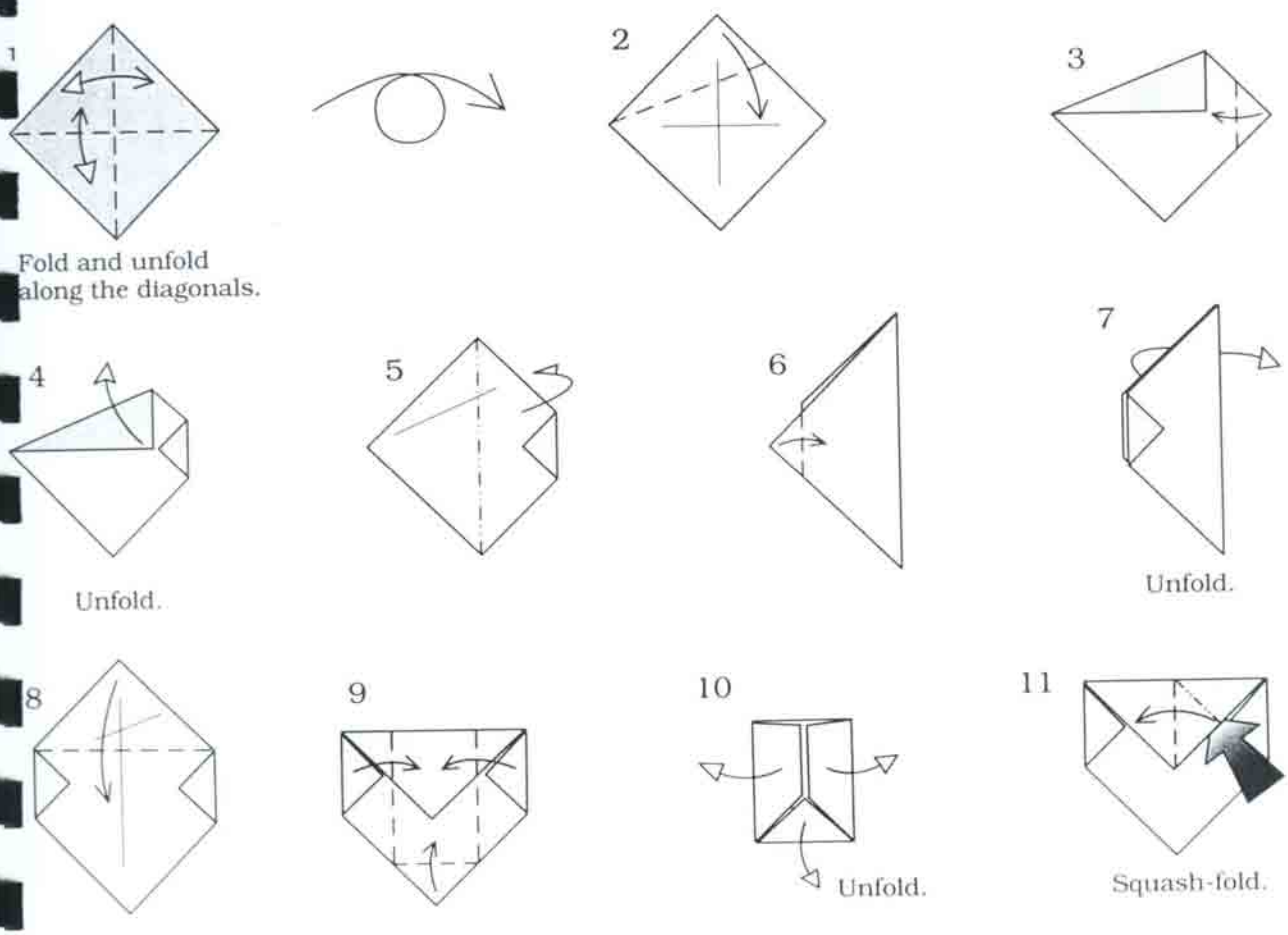


Dromedary

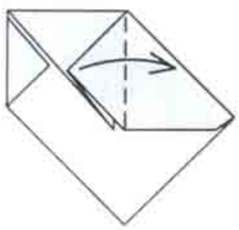
Rhinoceros



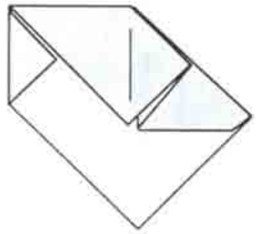
This nocturnal mammal lives in the warmer parts of Southern Asia and Africa. It has one or two horns which are made from hardened hairs. During its life, the horns continue to grow and are rubbed down from contact with trees or rocks. Rhinos are good swimmers. The rhinoceros shown here is the white rhinoceros, the largest of the rhinos, standing over six feet high at the shoulder and weighing over three tons. Its pale gray skin sometimes becomes a reddish brown from wallowing in mud. The rhino feeds on grasses and other forms of vegetation.



12

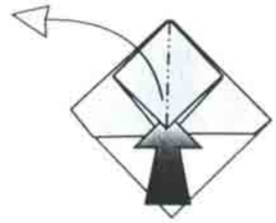


13



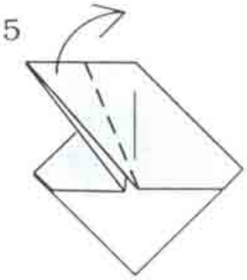
Repeat steps 11–12 on the left.

14

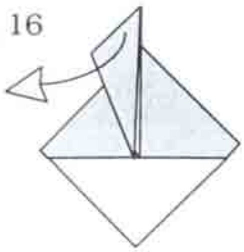


Unfold.

15

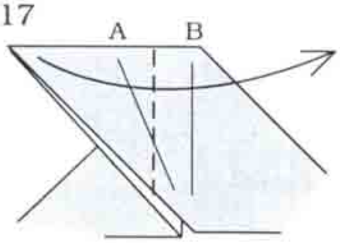


16



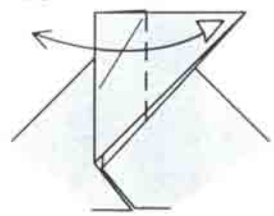
Unfold.

17



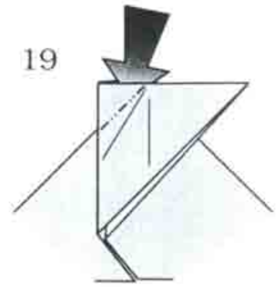
Fold A to B.

18



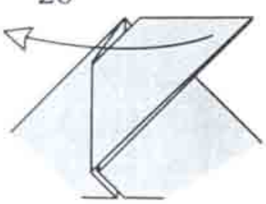
Fold and unfold using A as a guide.

19



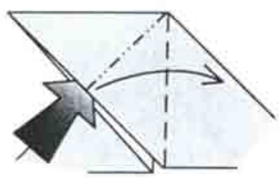
Reverse-fold.

20



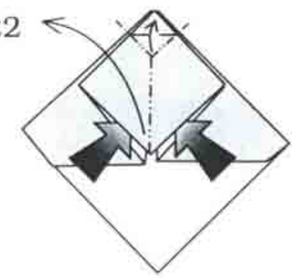
Unfold.

21



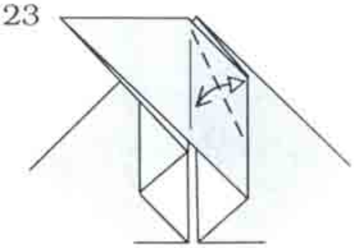
Squash-fold.

22



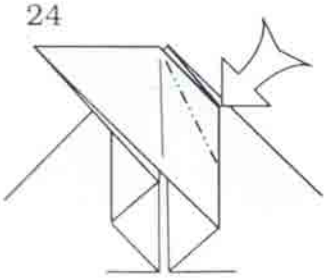
Fold on the existing creases. These folds will form the head.

23



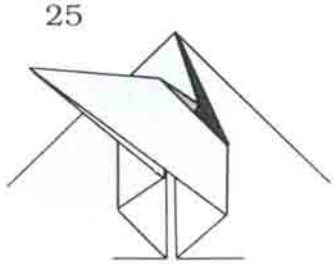
Fold and unfold.

24



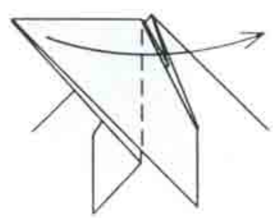
Sink.

25



This is a three-dimensional figure showing the formation of the sink fold.

26

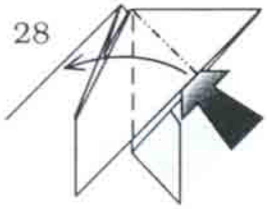


27



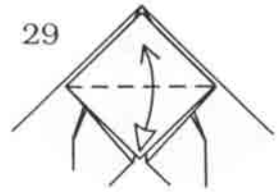
Repeat steps 23–24 on the left.

28



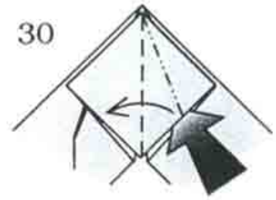
Squash-fold.

29



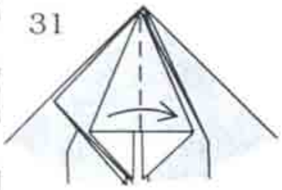
Fold up and unfold.

30

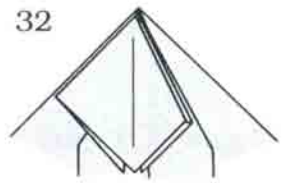


Squash-fold.

31

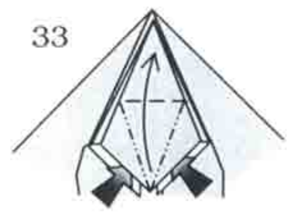


32



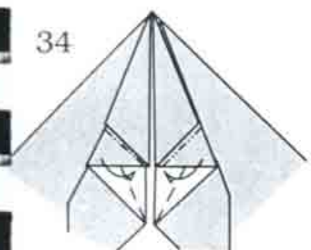
Repeat steps
30–31 on the left.

33



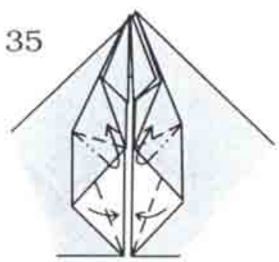
Petal-fold.

34

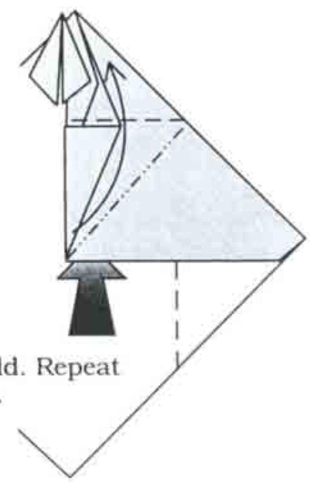


Reverse folds.

35

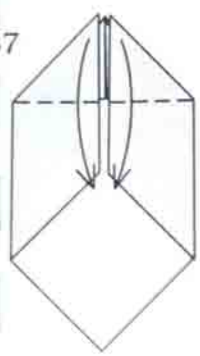


36

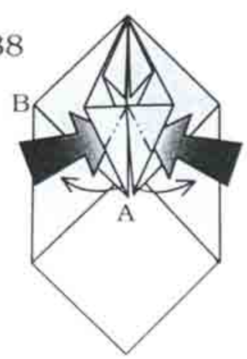


Squash-fold. Repeat
on the left.

37

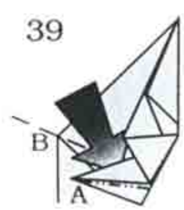


38



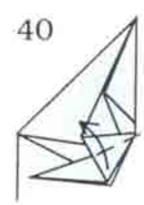
Reverse-fold so that A
does not quite meet B.

39

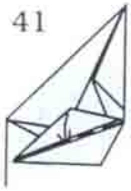


Reverse-fold.

40

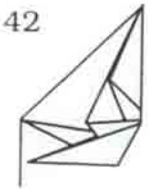


41



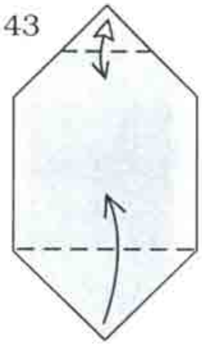
Tuck inside.

42



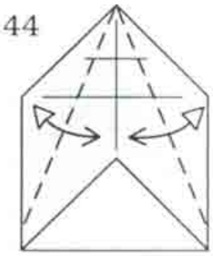
Repeat steps 39–41 on the right.

43



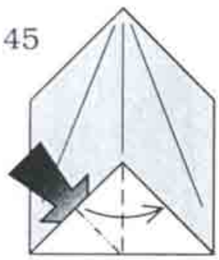
Fold down and unfold at the top.

44



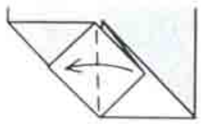
Fold and unfold.

45

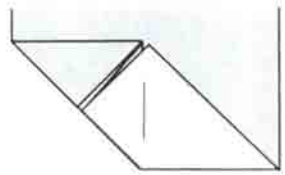


Squash-fold.

46

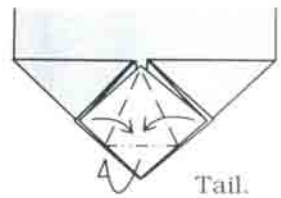


47

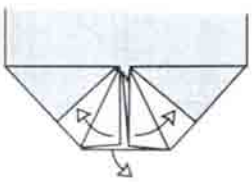


Repeat steps 45–46 on the right.

48

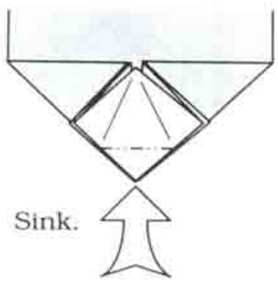


49



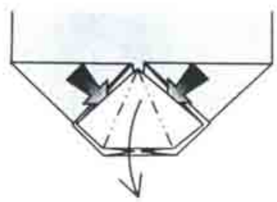
Unfold.

50



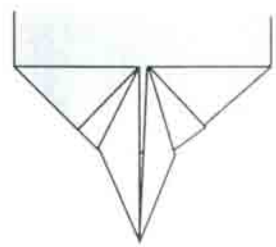
Sink.

51



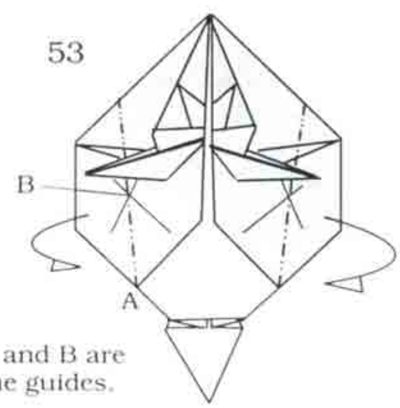
Petal-fold.

52





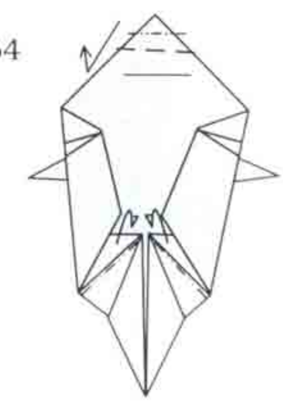
53



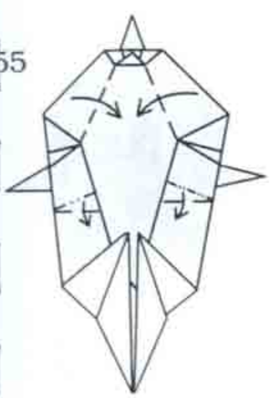
A and B are the guides.



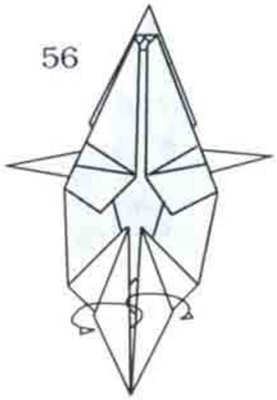
54



55

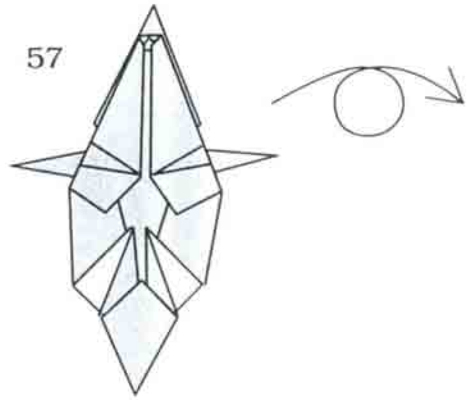


56

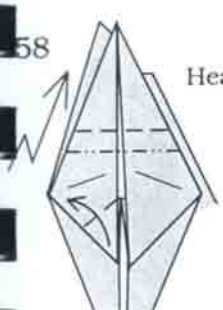


Fold the white
part inside-out.

57

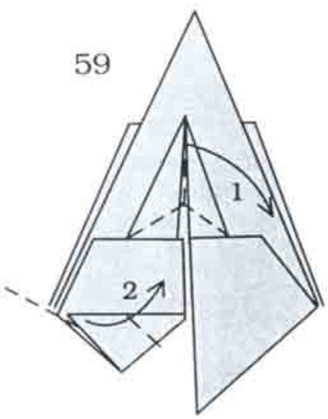


58



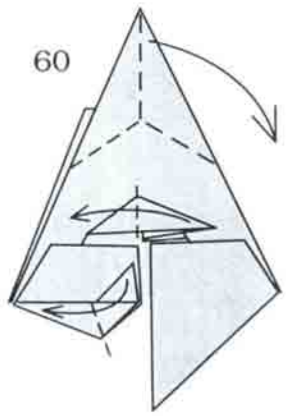
Head.

59

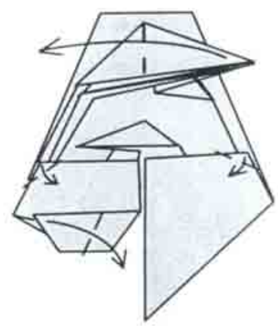


1. Rabbit-ear the horn.
2. Squash-fold the ear.

60

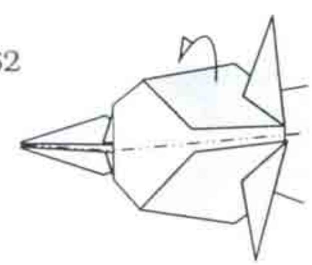


61



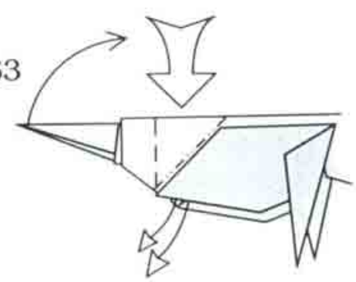
Form the other ear
(from steps 58–61).

62



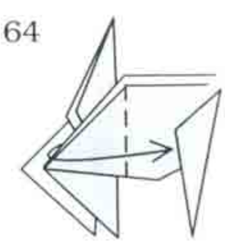
Though the body is
folded in half, do not try
to fold the head in half.

63

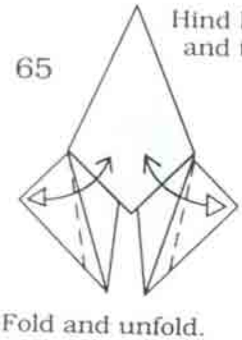


Pull out the hind legs
while folding the tail up.

64

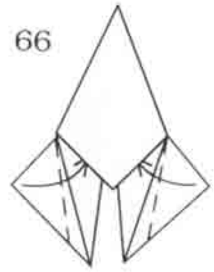


65



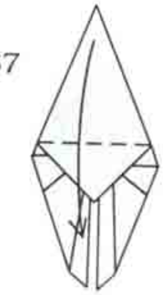
Fold and unfold.
Note that this crease
does not come to a
point at the bottom.

66

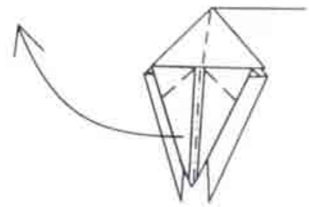


Tuck inside.

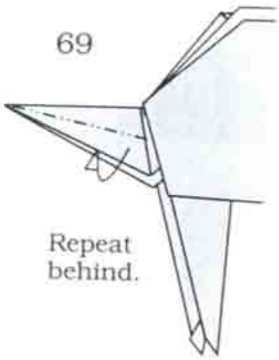
67



68

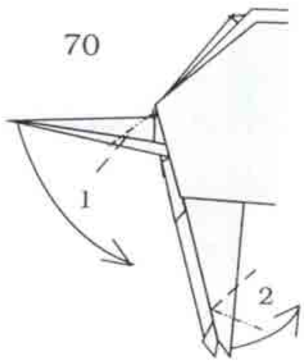


69



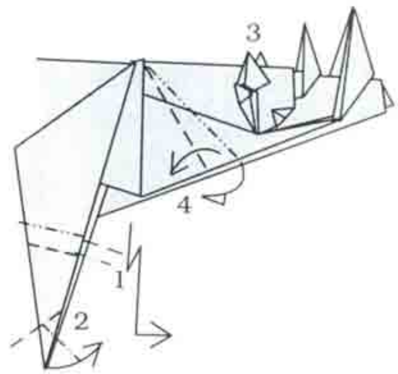
Repeat
behind.

70



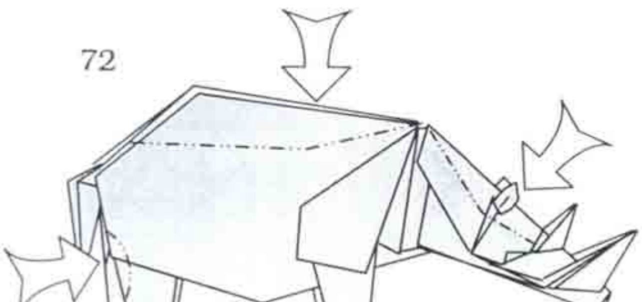
1. Reverse-fold the tail.
2. Squash-fold the foot.
   Repeat behind.

71



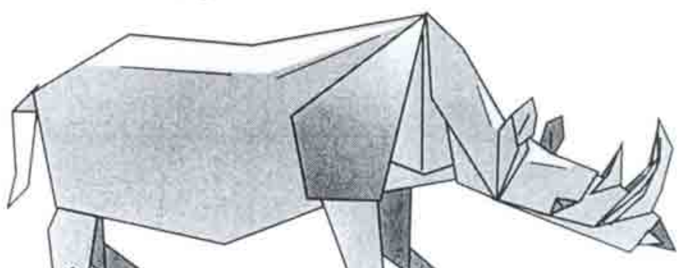
1. Crimp-fold the front legs.
   Repeat behind.
2. Squash-fold the feet.
   Repeat behind.
3. Open the ears.
   Repeat behind.
4. Crimp-fold the neck.

72



Make the rhinoceros
three-dimensional.

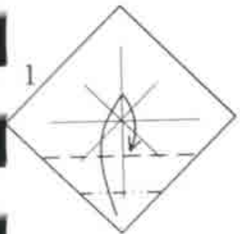
73



Rhinoceros

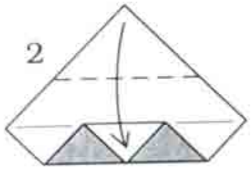
Insect Base

1



First fold and unfold diagonally and rectangularly. Divide in thirds.

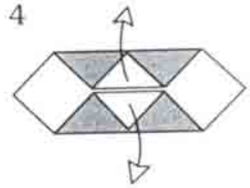
2



3

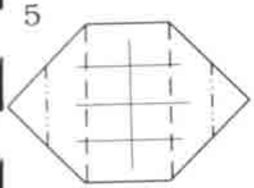


4

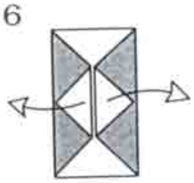


Unfold.

5

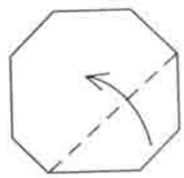


6

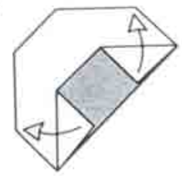


Unfold.

7



8

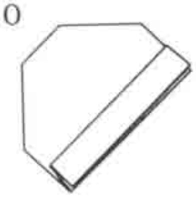


Unfold.

9

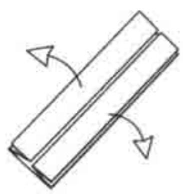


10



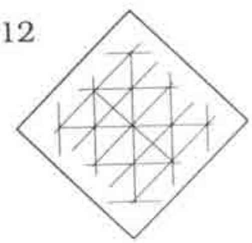
Repeat steps 7–9.

11



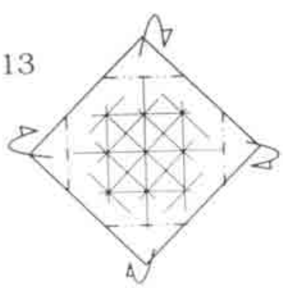
Unfold.

12

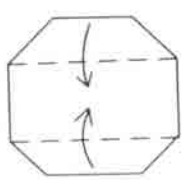


Repeat steps 7–11 in the opposite direction.

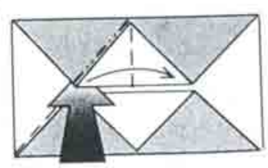
13



14

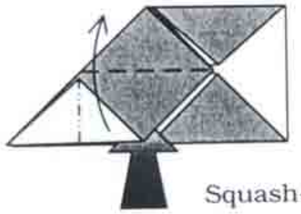


15



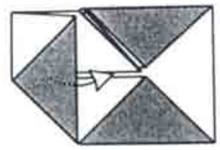
Squash-fold.

16



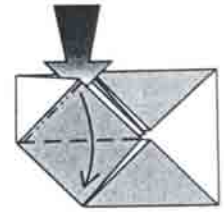
Squash-fold.

17



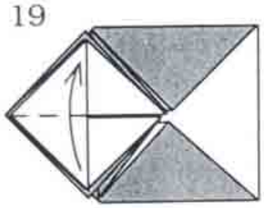
Pull out some paper.

18

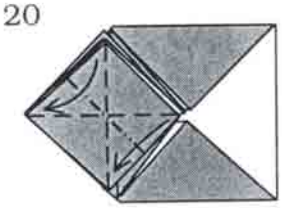


Squash-fold.

19

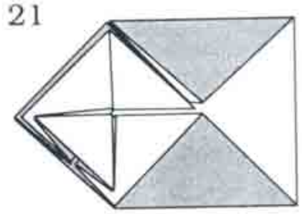


20



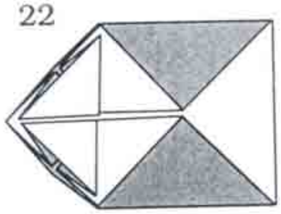
This fold is very similar to the construction of the waterbomb base.

21



Repeat steps 19–20 on the upper left hand side.

22

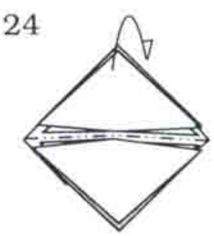


Repeat steps 15–21 on the right.

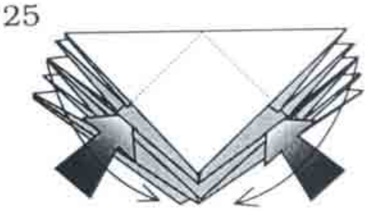
23



24



25



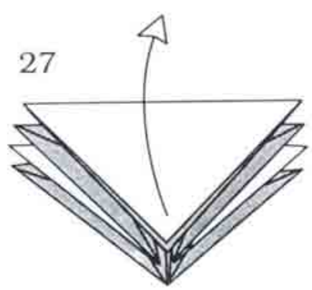
Reverse-fold the center flaps down.

26



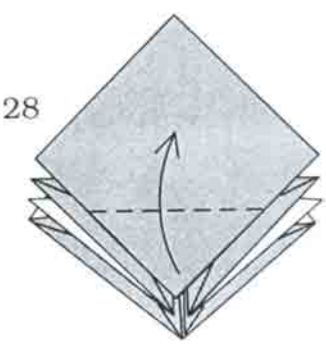
Make eight reverse folds. (Four in front and four behind.)

27



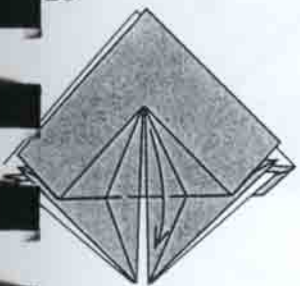
Unfold, repeat behind.

28



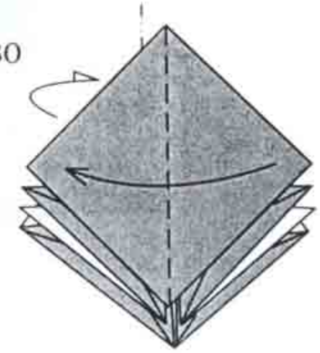
Repeat behind.

29

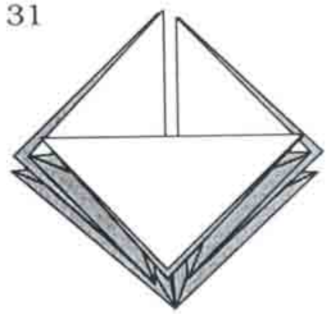


Repeat behind.

30

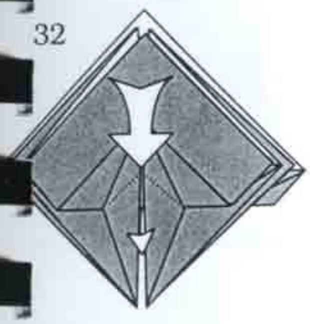


31



Repeat steps 27–28.

32



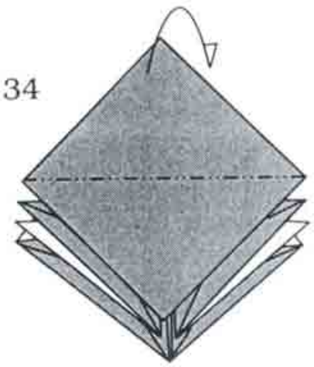
Sink the original center of the paper.

33

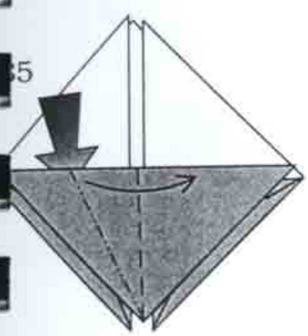


Repeat behind.

34

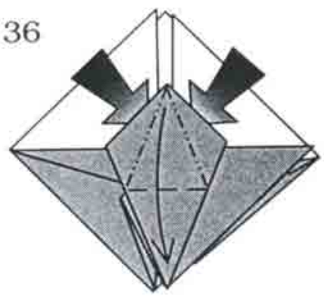


35



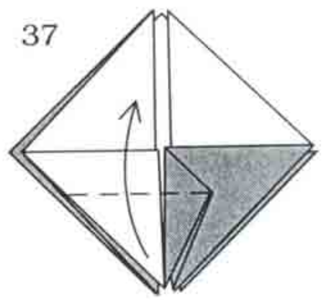
Squash-fold.

36

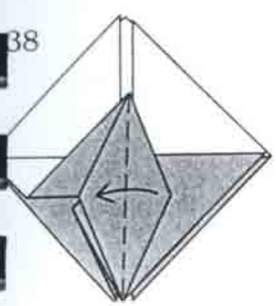


This is similar to a petal fold.

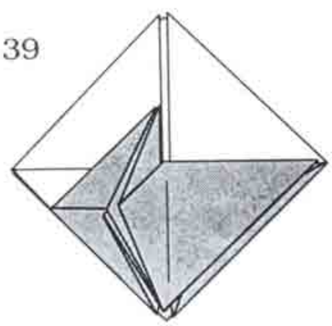
37



38

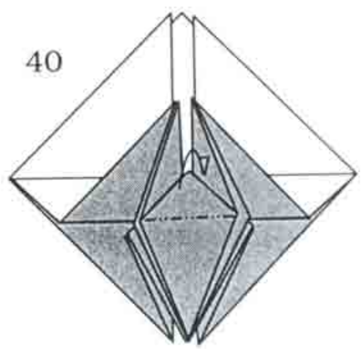


39

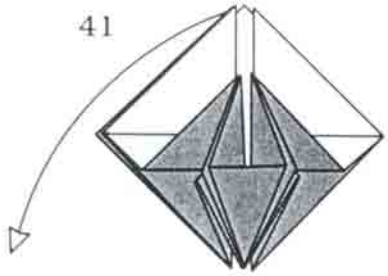


Repeat steps 35–38 on the right.

40

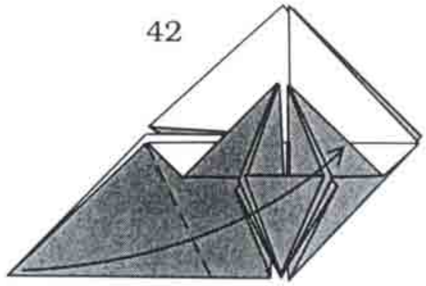


41

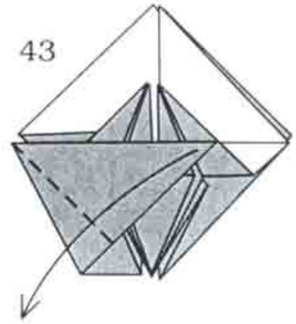


Pull out the paper.

42



43



44



Squash-fold.

45

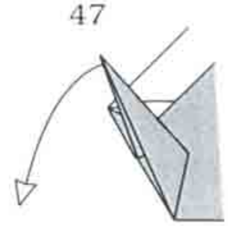


Squash-fold.

46

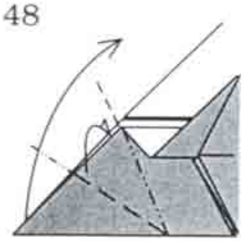


47



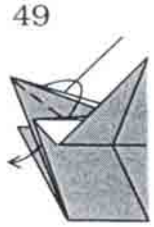
Unfold.

48



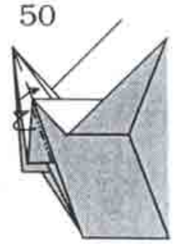
Crimp-fold.

49



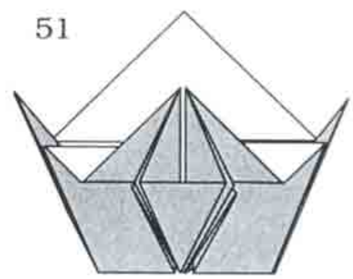
Repeat behind.

50



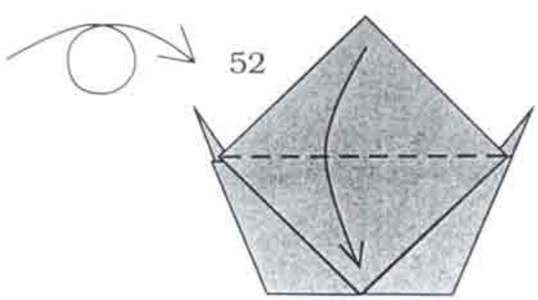
Reverse-fold,
repeat behind.

51

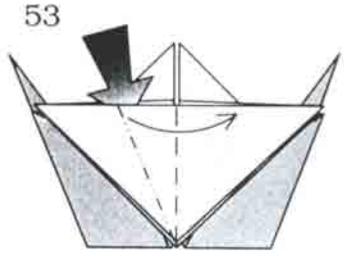


Repeat steps 41–50
on the right.

52

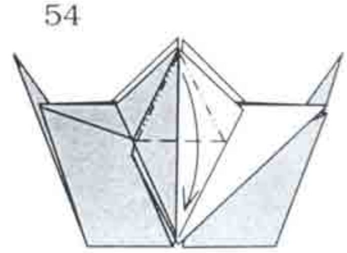


53

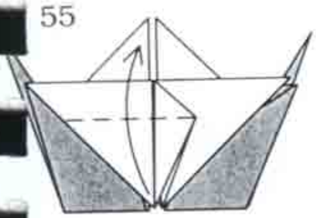


Squash-fold.

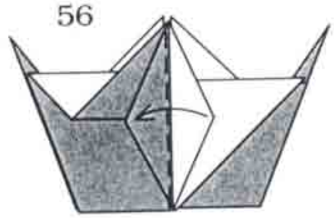
54



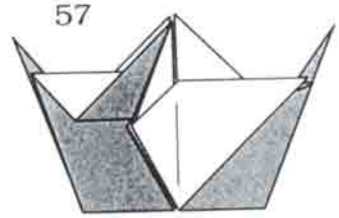
55



56

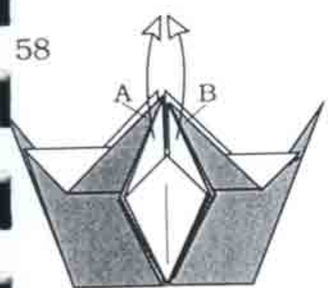


57



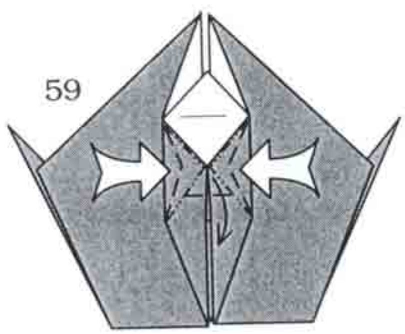
Repeat steps 53–56
on the right.

58



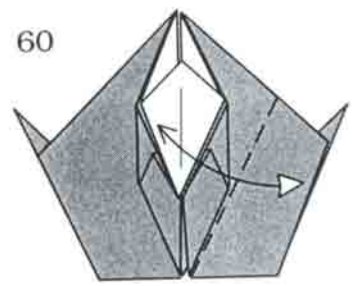
Pull A and B up.

59



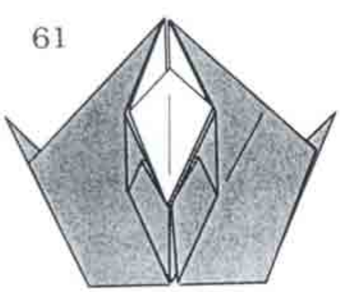
A three-dimensional figure.

60



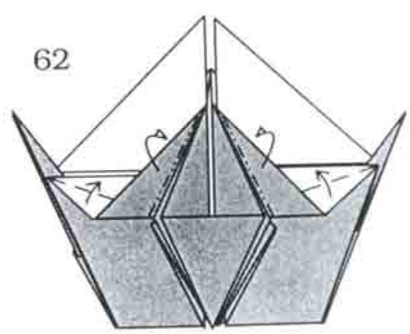
Fold and unfold.

61

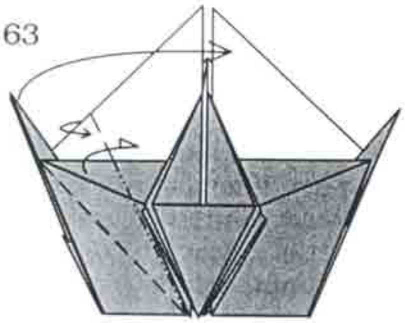




62

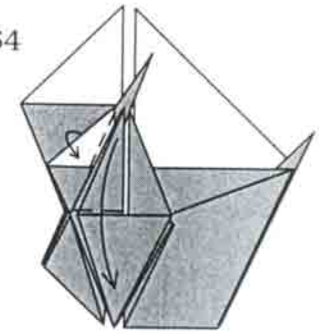


63

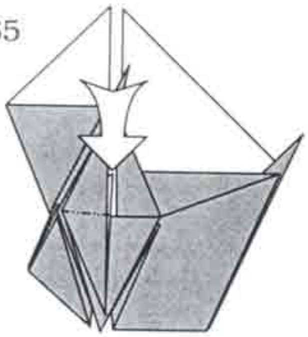


Crimp-fold.

64

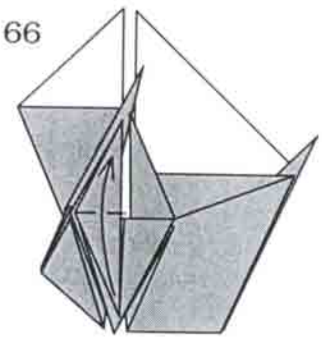


65

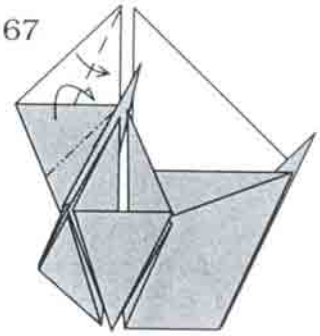


Remember when the center was sunk (in step 32)? Sink this little triangular flap inside the sunken center.

66

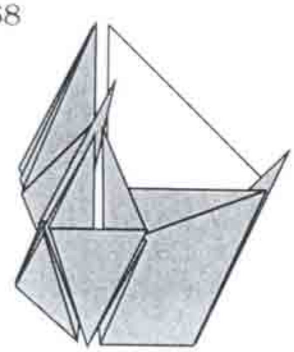


67

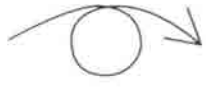


Reverse-fold.

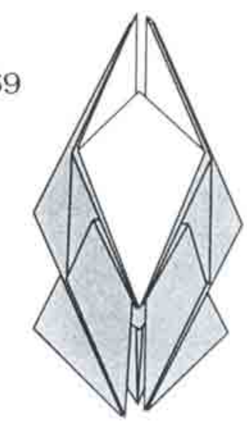
68



Repeat steps 60–67 on the right.

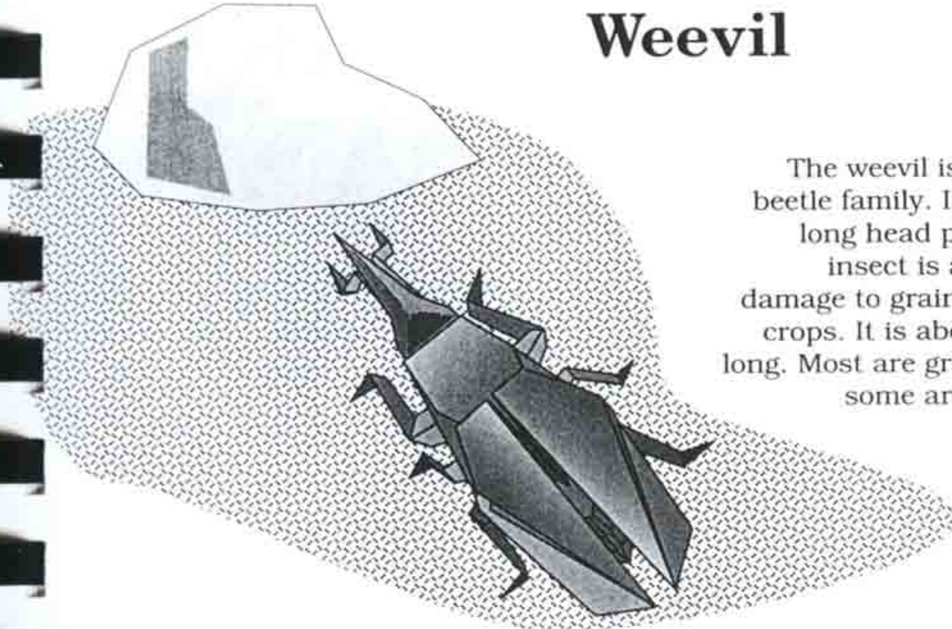


69



Insect Base

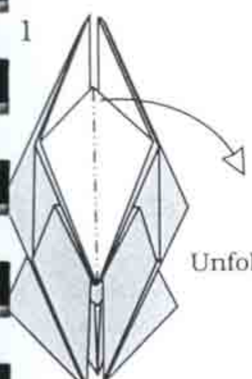
Weevil



The weevil is a member of the snout beetle family. It has a hard body and a long head pointing downward. This insect is a pest which does much damage to grain, cotton, nut, and other crops. It is about 1/16 to 1/2 an inch long. Most are gray, black, or brown, but some are bright blue and green.

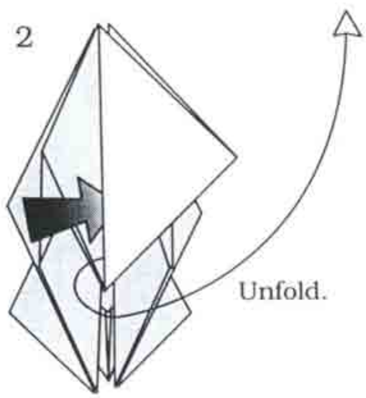
Begin with the Insect Base (page 90).

1



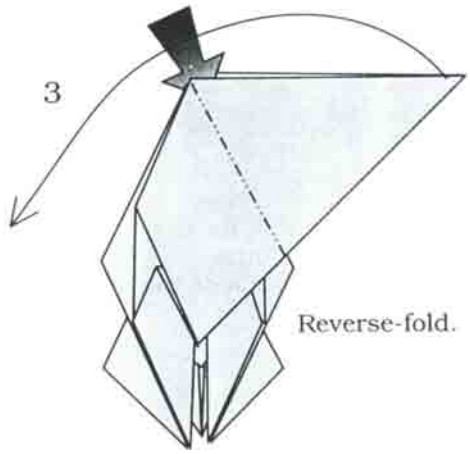
Unfold.

2



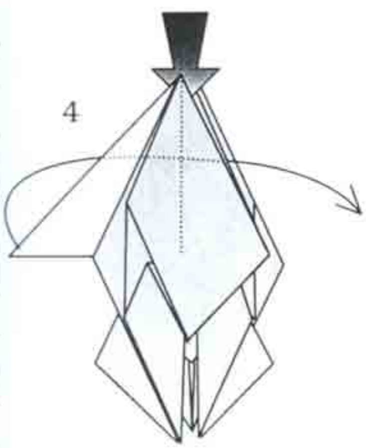
Unfold.

3



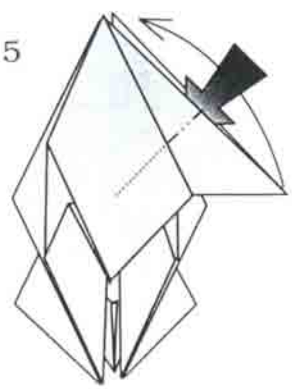
Reverse-fold.

4



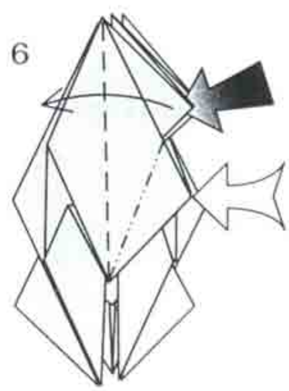
Reverse-fold.

5

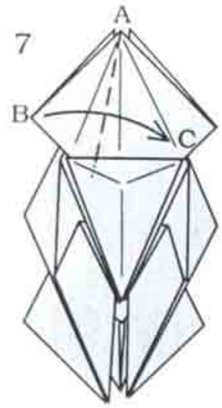


Reverse-fold.

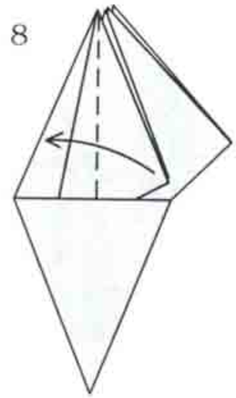
6

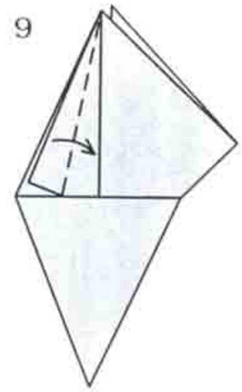


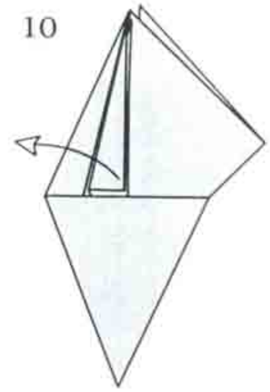
Spread-squash-fold.



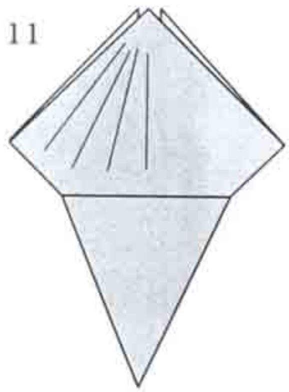
Fold A–B to line A–C.



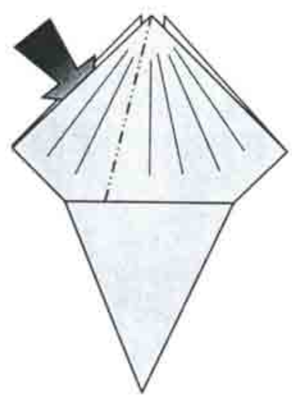




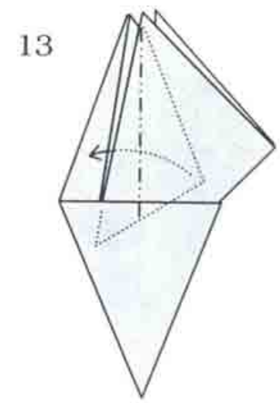
Unfold.



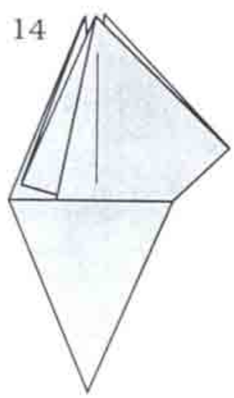
Repeat steps 7–10 on the right.



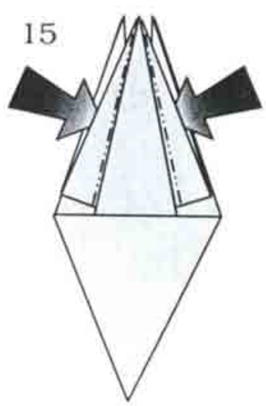
Reverse-fold.



Reverse-fold.



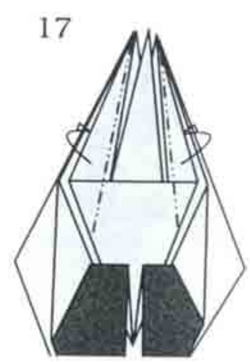
Repeat steps 12–13 on the right.

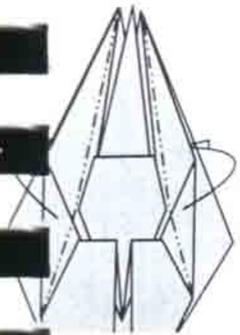


Reverse folds.

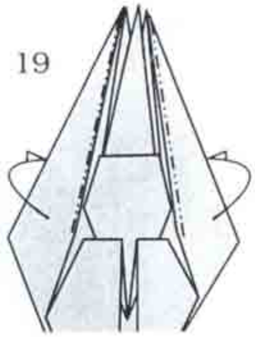


Place the darker grey paper above.

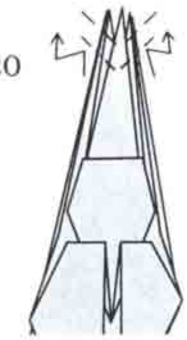




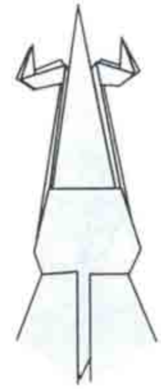
19



20

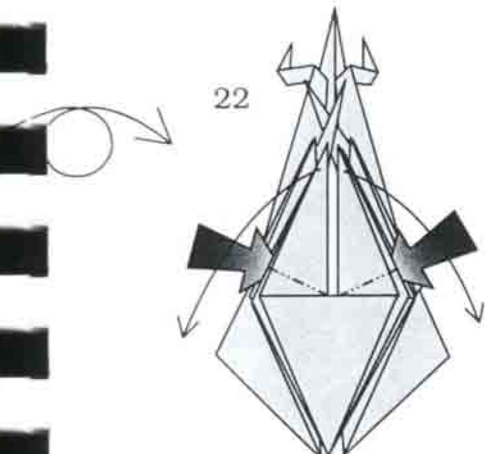


21



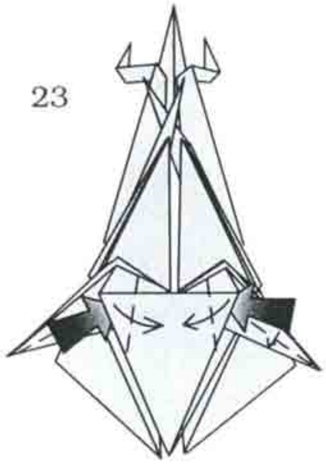
Reverse folds.

22



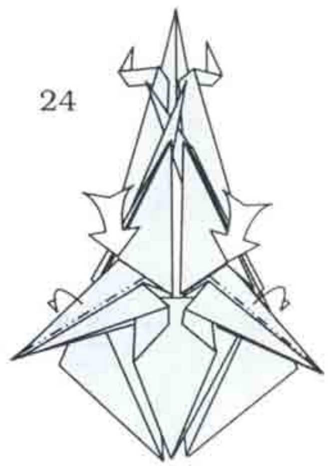
Reverse folds.

23



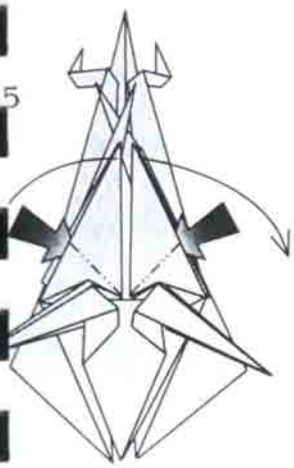
Squash folds.

24



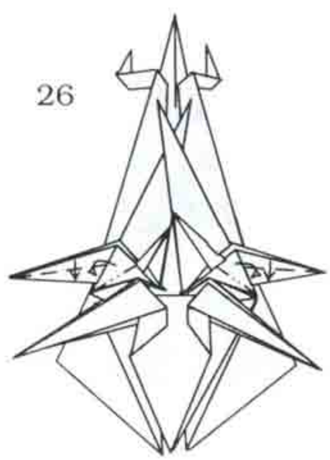
Reverse folds.

25



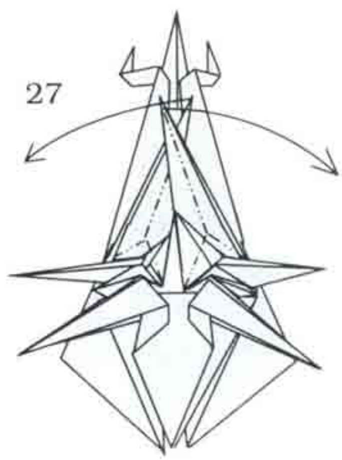
Reverse folds.

26



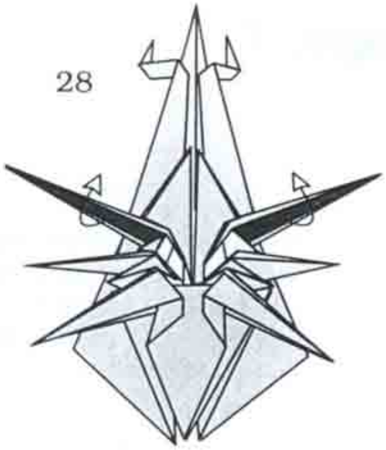
Reverse folds, repeat behind.

27



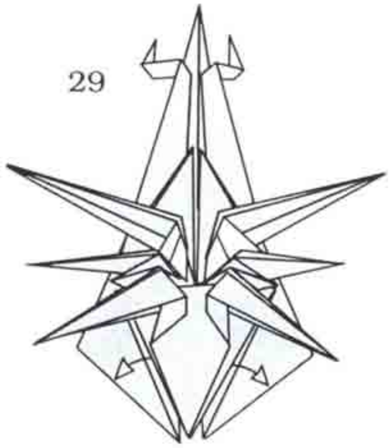
Double-rabbit-ear the two front legs.

28



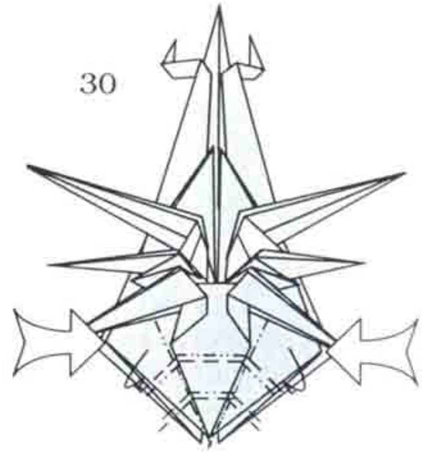
Pull out the top layers, repeat behind.

29



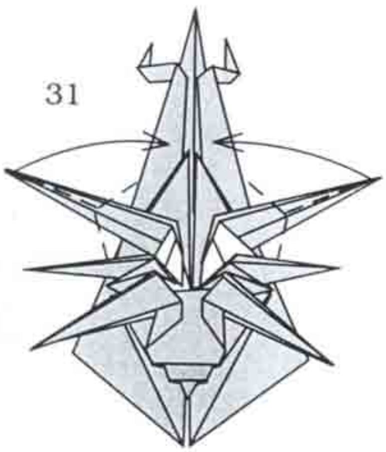
Pull out some paper.

30



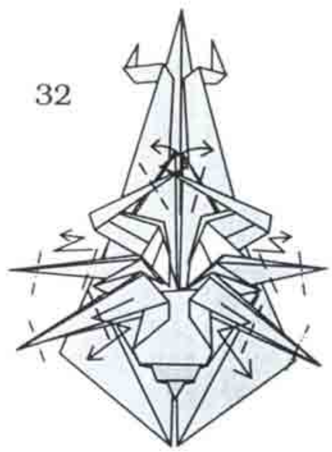
Shape the tail.

31

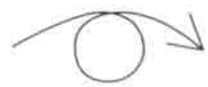


Rabbit-ear the front legs.

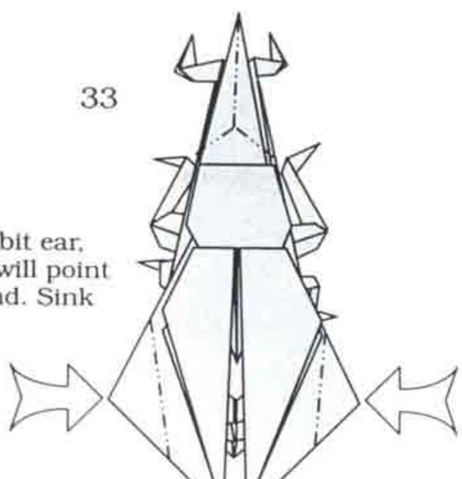
32



Shape the legs with simple mountain and valley folds.

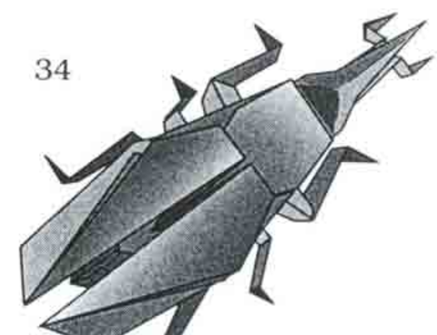


33



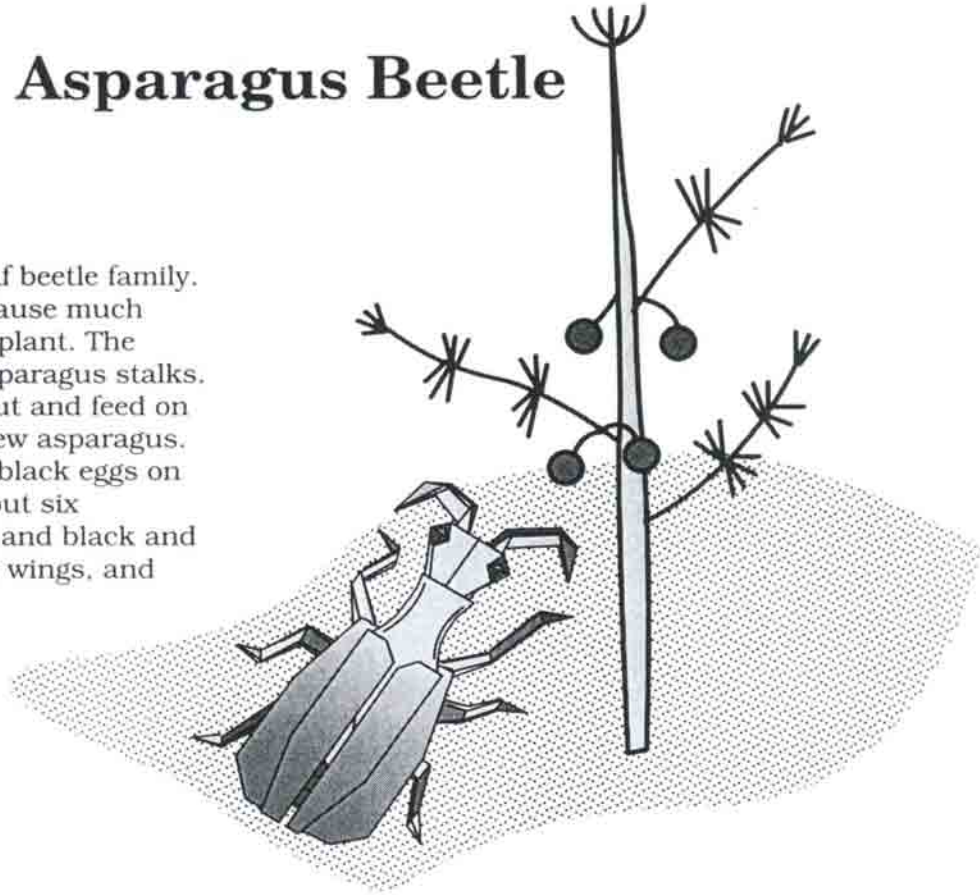
By folding the rabbit ear, the weevil's head will point towards the ground. Sink the wings.

34



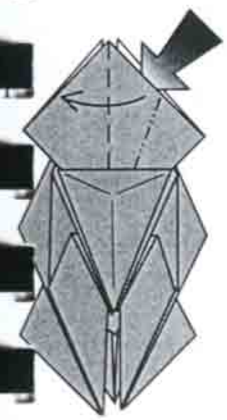
Weevil

Asparagus Beetle



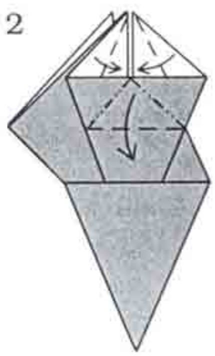
This is a species of the leaf beetle family. The adult and its larvae cause much damage to the asparagus plant. The adults hibernate in old asparagus stalks. In the spring they come out and feed on the young shoots of the new asparagus. Then the female lays tiny black eggs on the stalk. The beetles, about six millimeters long, are blue and black and have yellow spots on their wings, and have a reddish thorax.

Begin with step 7 of the weevil (page 96).



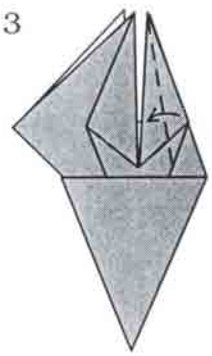
Squash-fold.

2

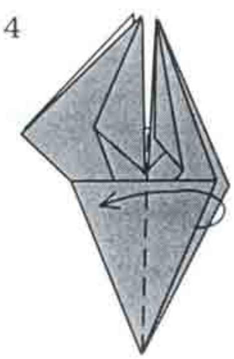


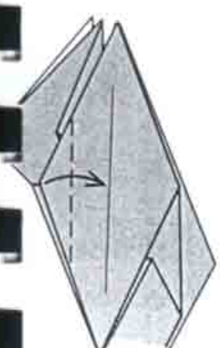
Petal-fold.

3

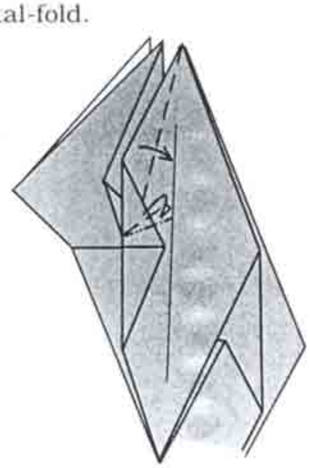


4

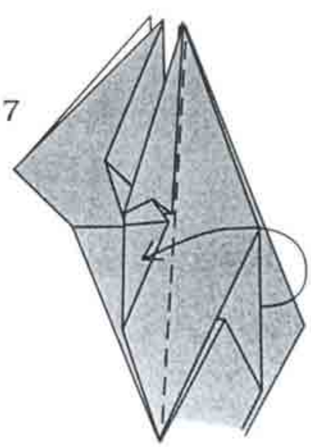




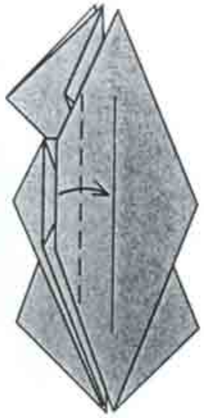
6



7



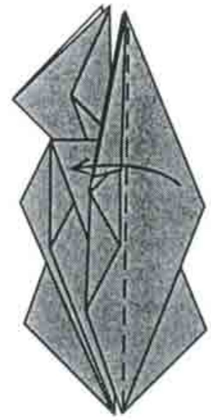
8



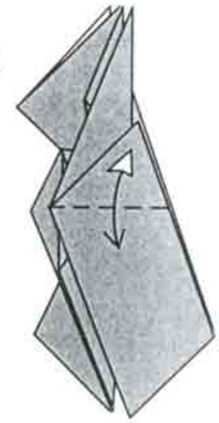
9



10

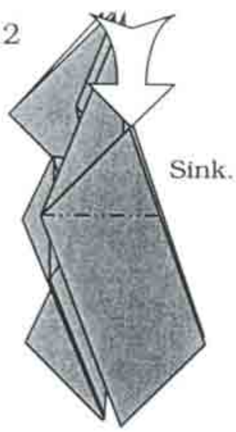


11



Fold and unfold.

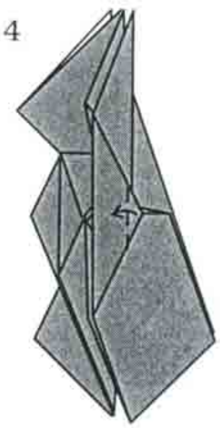
12



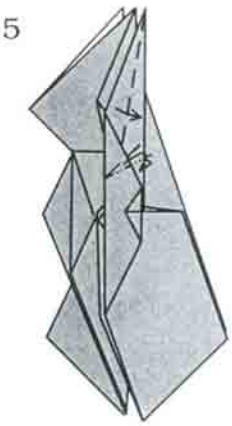
13



14



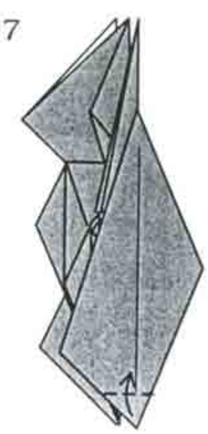
15



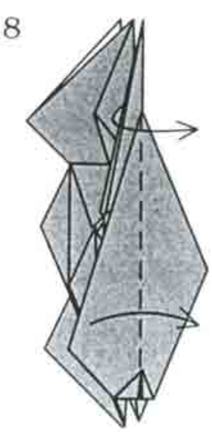
16



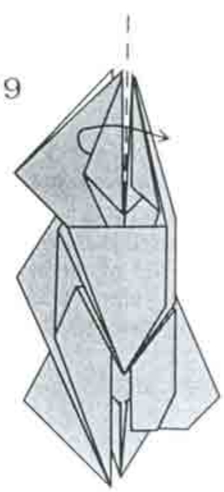
17



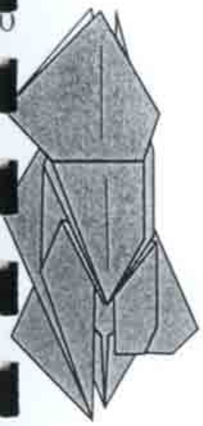
18



19



20



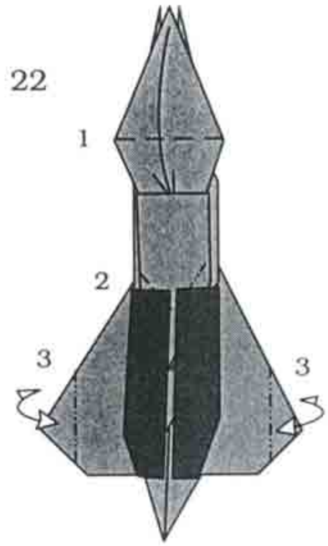
epeat steps
-19 on the left.

21



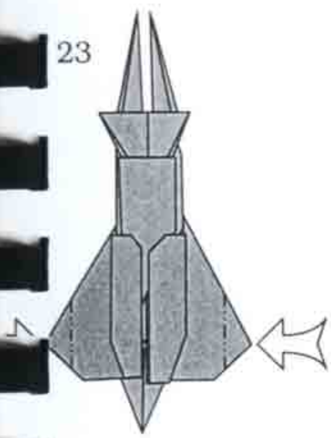
Place the darker
paper on top.

22



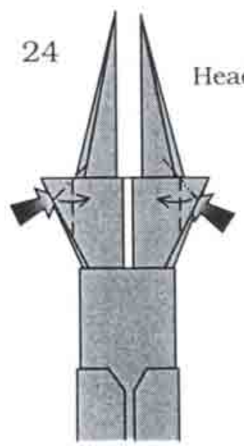
1. Tuck inside.
2. Fold behind.
3. Fold behind and unfold.

23



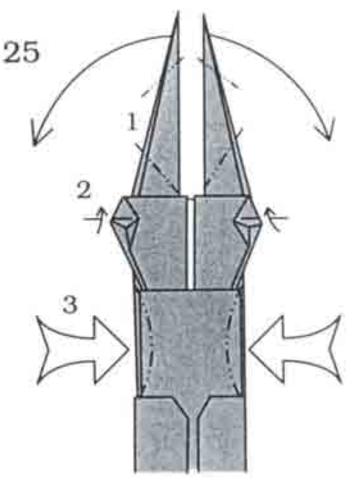
Sink.

24



Squash-fold
the eyes.

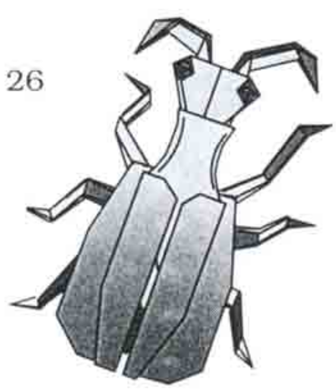
25



1. Shape the antennae
 with reverse folds.
2. Fold the eyes.
3. Make the neck
 three-dimensional.

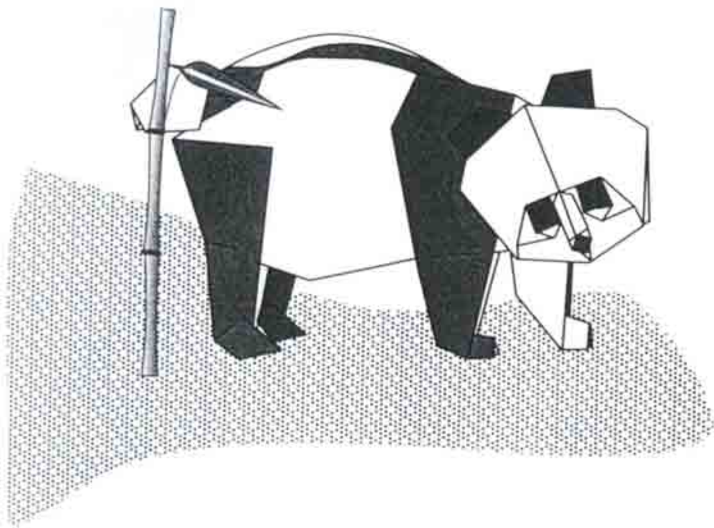
he legs and tail as in
e weevil (steps 22–32 of the
[illegible]) but treat the front legs
other ones (that is,
steps 28 and 31).

26



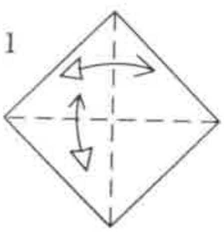
Asparagus beetle

Panda

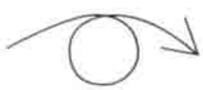


The Giant Panda is a rare animal found in dense bamboo jungles in Western China and Tibet at elevations of 6000 to 14000 feet. Adults are about six feet long and weigh 300 pounds. In its environment of snow and black rocks, its white and black coloring acts as a camoflauge. It is agile and can climb trees. This nocturnal mammal spends more than half its day eating large amounts of bamboo shoots, other plants, and sometimes small animals.

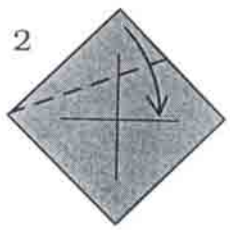
1



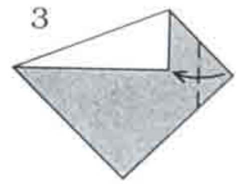
Fold and unfold along the diagonals.



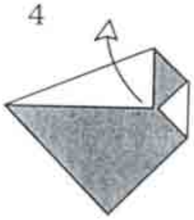
2



3

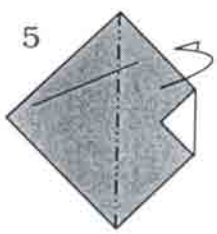


4

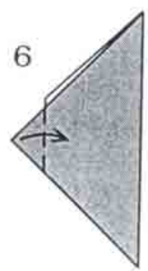


Unfold.

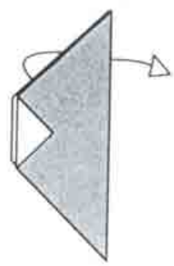
5



6

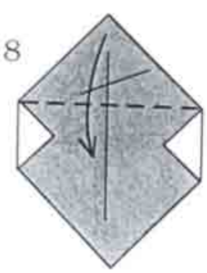


7

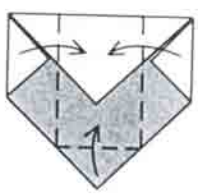


Unfold.

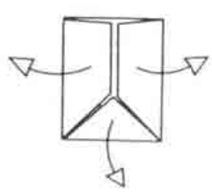
8



9

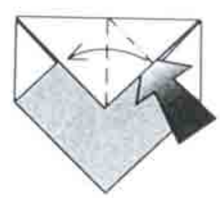


10



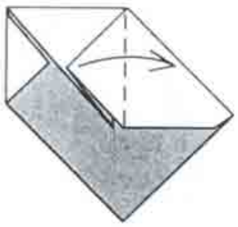
Unfold.

11

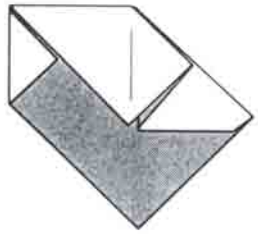


Squash-fold.

12

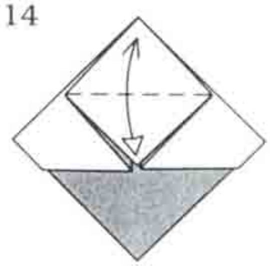


13



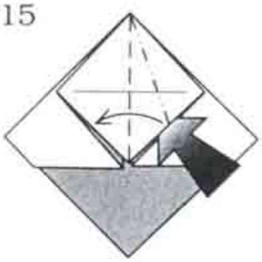
Repeat steps
11–12 on the left.

14



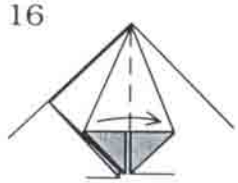
Fold up and unfold.

15

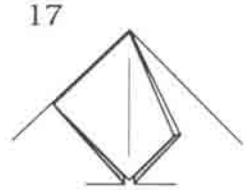


Squash-fold.

16

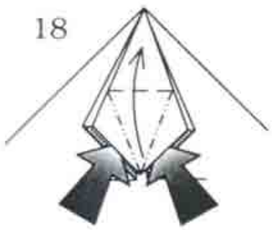


17



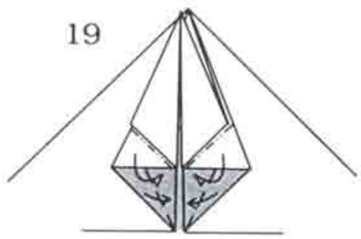
Repeat steps
15–16 on the left.

18



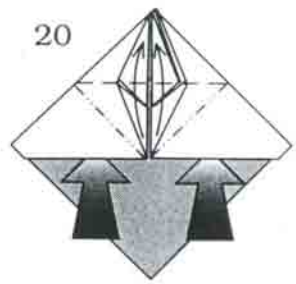
Petal-fold.

19



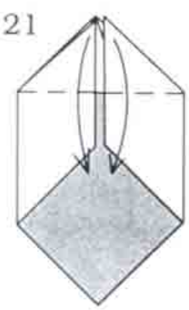
Reverse folds.

20

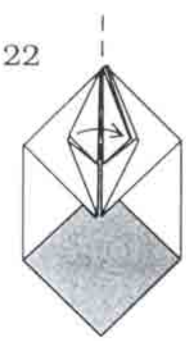


Squash folds.

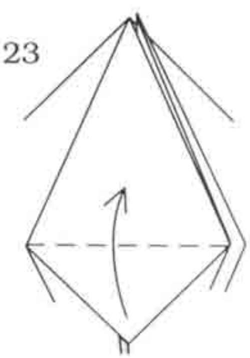
21



22

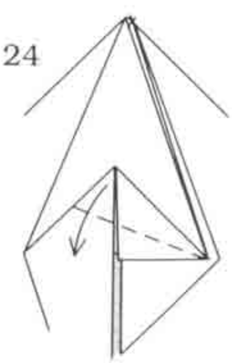


23

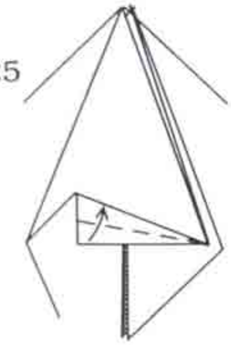


Formation
of the ears.

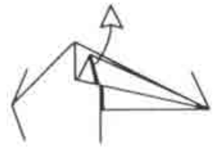
24



25

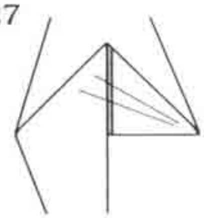


26



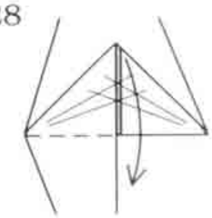
Unfold.

27

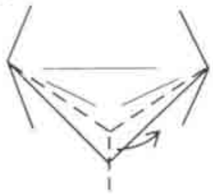


Repeat steps
24–26 on the left.

28

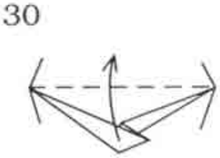


29

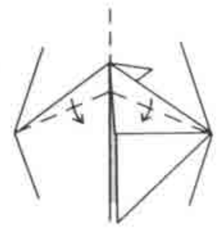


Rabbit-ear.

30

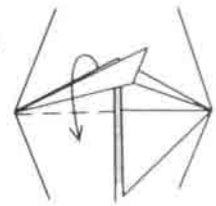


31

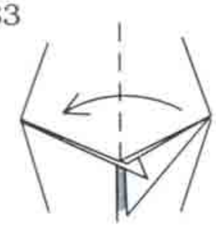


This fold is similar
to a rabbit ear.

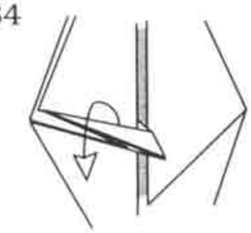
32



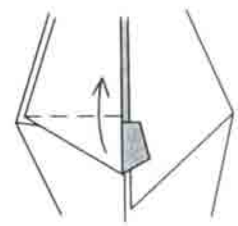
33



34

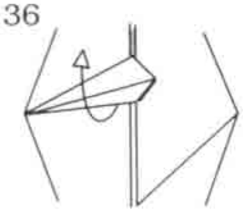


35



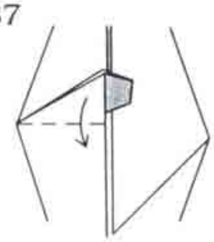
Unlock some paper.

36

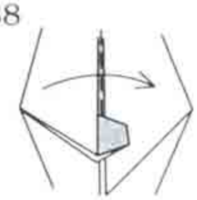


Unlock some paper.

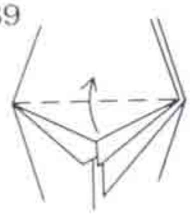
37



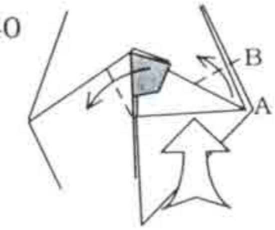
38



39



40

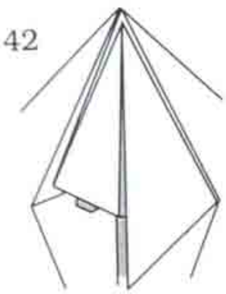


Squash-fold so A falls along line A–B.

41

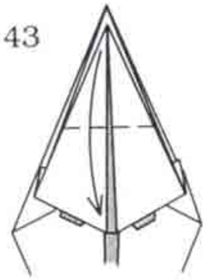


42

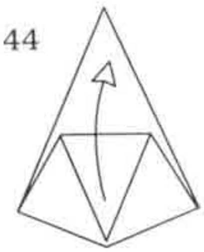


Form the other ear (repeat steps 22–41 on the right).

43

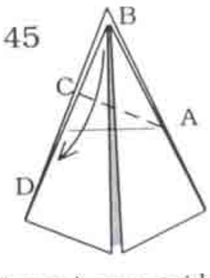


44



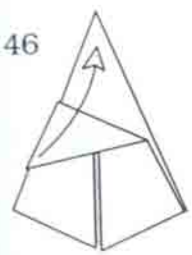
Unfold.

45



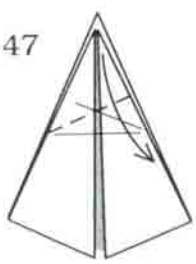
Using A as a guide, fold B down so it will be on the line C–D.

46

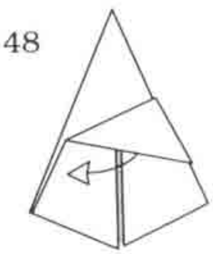


Unfold.

47



48



Pull out some paper.

49



Squash-fold.

50



Pull out some paper.

51

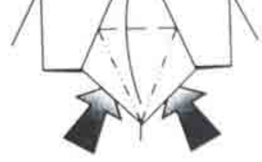


52



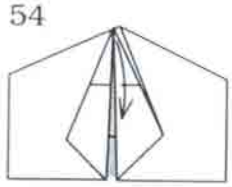
Squash-fold.

53

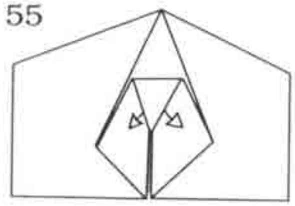


Petal-fold.

54

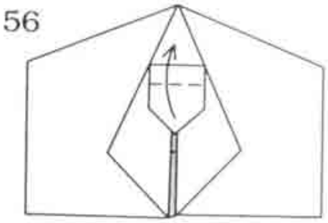


55



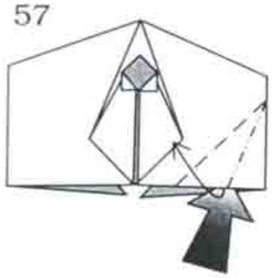
Pull out some paper.

56



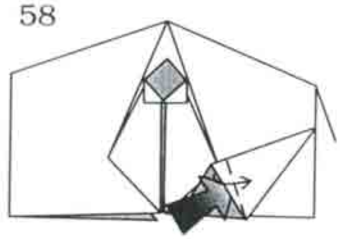
Formation of the nose.

57



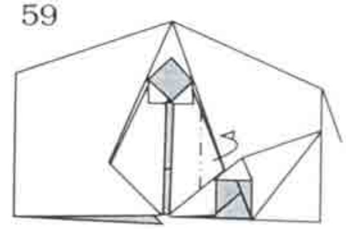
Squash-fold to begin forming the eyes.

58



Squash-fold.

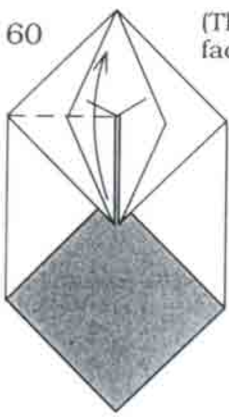
59



Repeat steps 57–59 on the left.

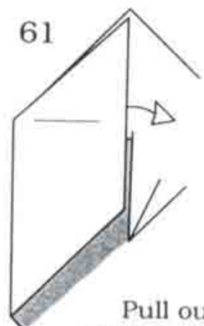
60

(The details on the face are not drawn.)



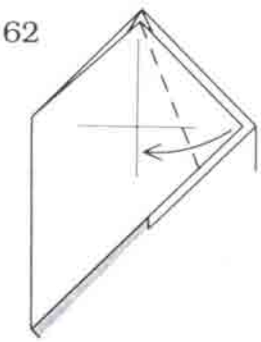
The front legs will now be formed.

61

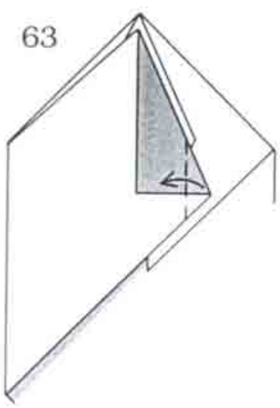


Pull out the hidden corner.

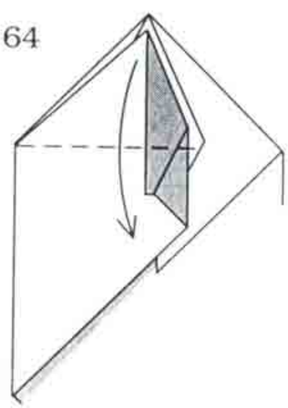
62



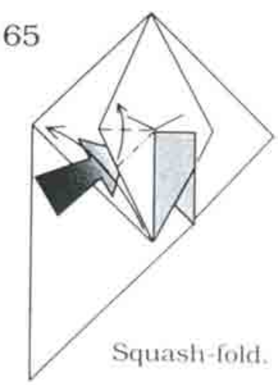
63



64

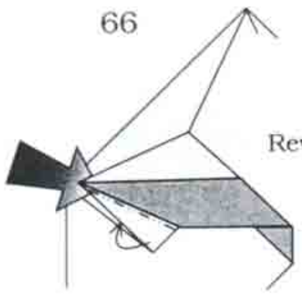


65



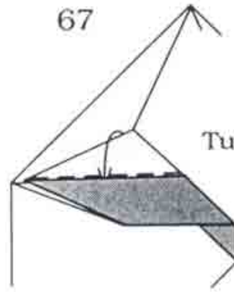
Squash-fold.

66



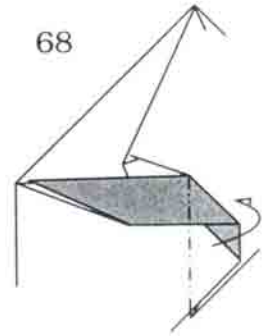
Reverse-fold.

67

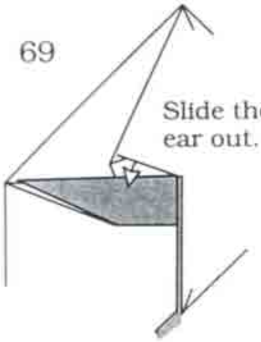


Tuck inside.

68

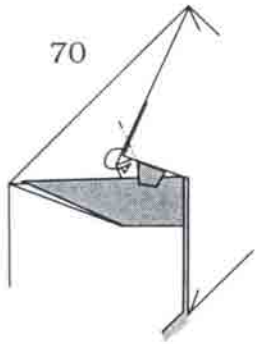


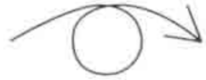
69



Slide the ear out.

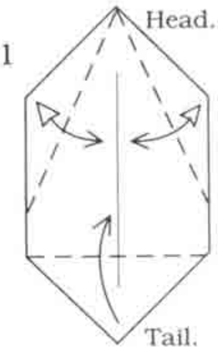
70



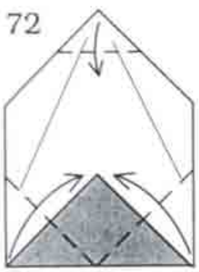


Repeat steps 60–70 on the right.

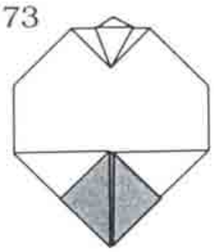
71



72

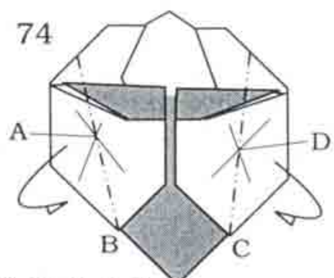


73





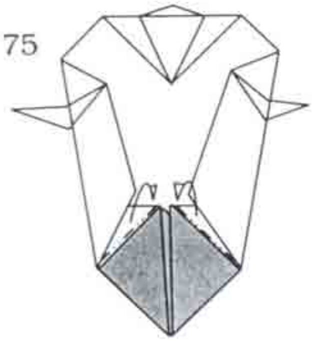
74



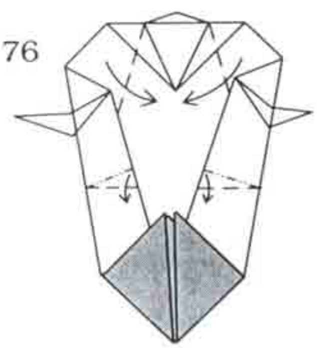


Use A, B, C, and D as guides.

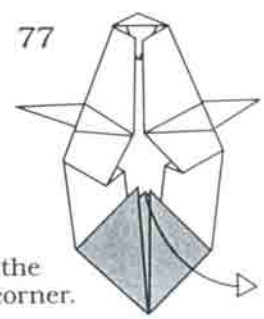
75



76

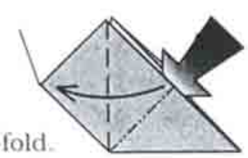


77



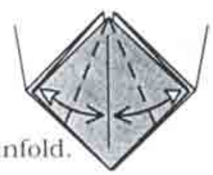
Pull out the hidden corner.

78



Squash-fold.

79



Fold and unfold.

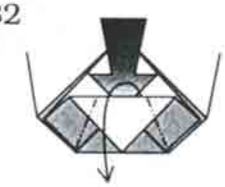
80



81

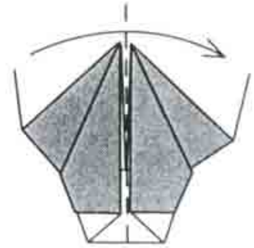


82

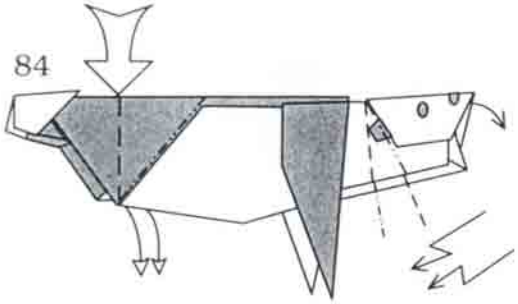


Petal-fold.

83

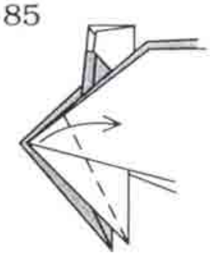


84



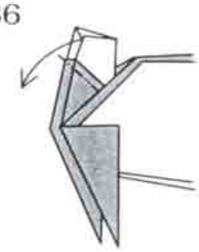
Fold the back legs down and crimp fold the neck.

85



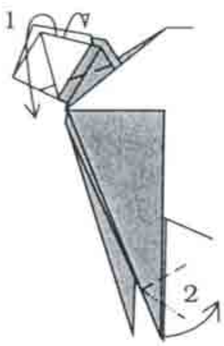
Repeat behind.

86



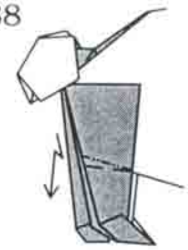
Reverse-fold.

87



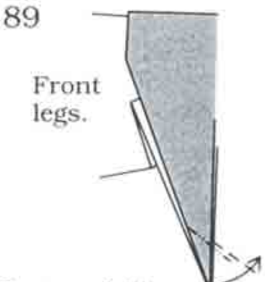
1. Outside-reverse-fold the tail.
2. Pull some paper out to form the foot. Repeat behind.

88



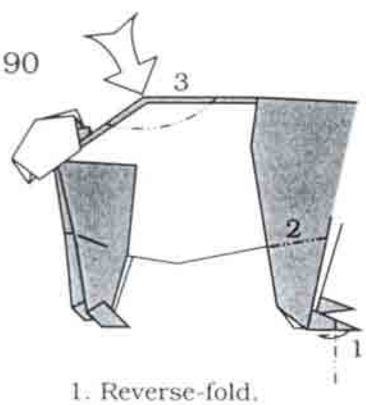
Crimp-fold, repeat behind.

89



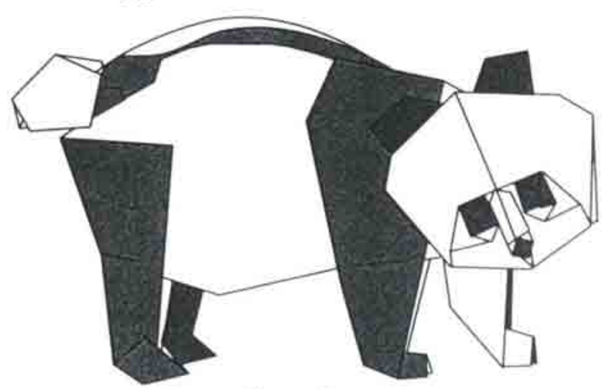
Reverse-fold, repeat behind.

90



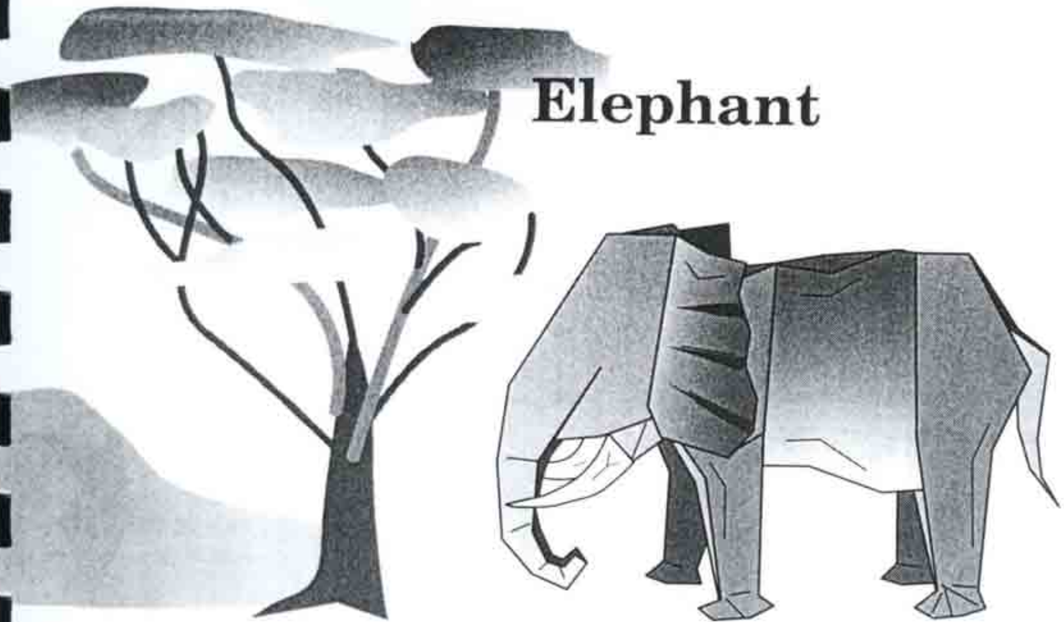
1. Reverse-fold. Repeat behind.
2. Bend at the knee. Repeat behind.
3. Shape the back.

91



Panda

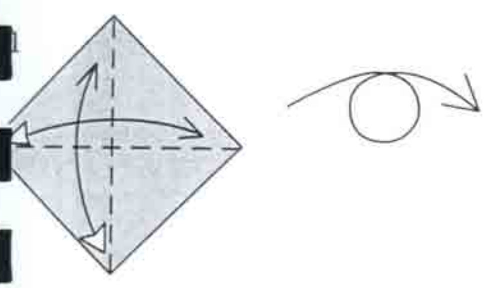
Elephant



The largest and most powerful living land animals, elephants are six to eleven feet tall and can weigh six tons or more. The trunk is an enlongated upper lip and nose. Elephants use their trunks for gathering food, drinking, smelling, fighting, throwing dust and water over their bodies, and making trumpeting sounds. They wave their trunks around to pick up faint smells.

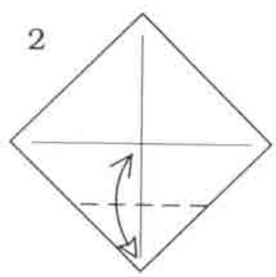
Elephants live in Asian and African tropics and travel in herds of a hundred or more. They eat about 500 pounds of leaves, twigs, roots, and fruits and drink 50 gallons of water a day. They can run at 25 miles an hour and are good swimmers. Though large and powerful they are gentle and graceful.

1



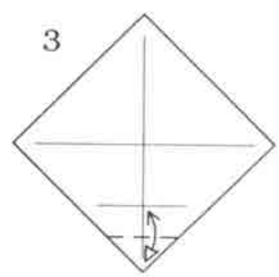
Fold and unfold
long the diagonals.

2

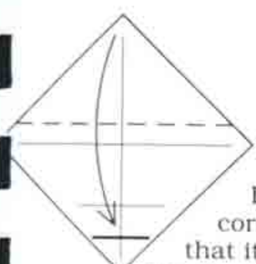


Crease lightly as you fold the bottom corner to the center and unfold.

3

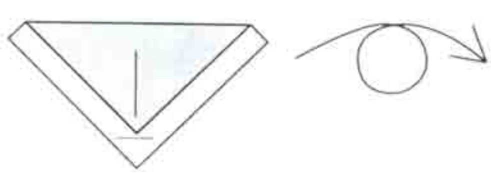


Fold to the crease and unfold.

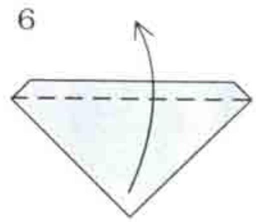


Fold the top corner down so that it is just a tiny bit above the bold line.

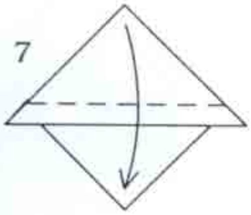
5



6



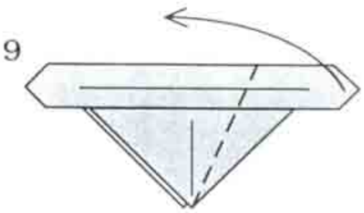
7



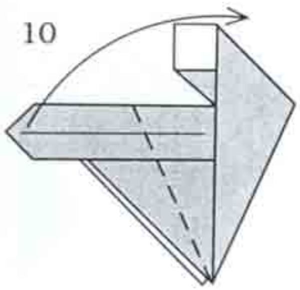
8



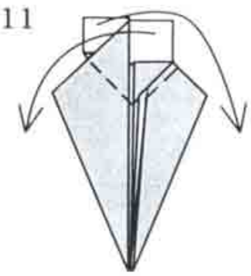
9



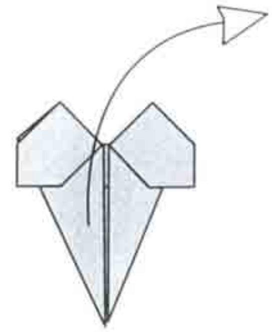
10



11

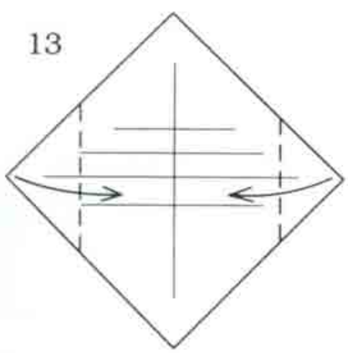


12



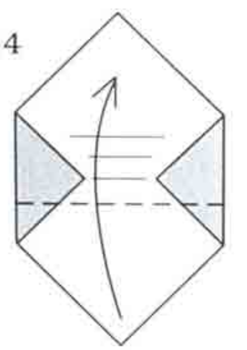
Unfold everything.

13



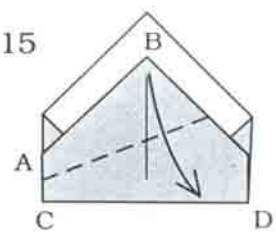
Note that there are two horizontal lines above the center and one horizontal line below. Fold on the existing creases.

14



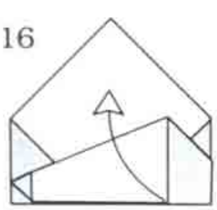
Fold up on the existing crease.

15



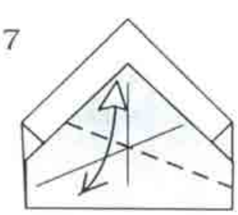
Fold down so that the corners A and B lie along the line C–D.

16



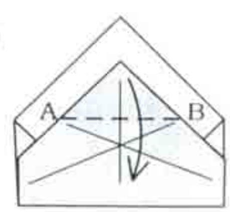
Unfold.

17



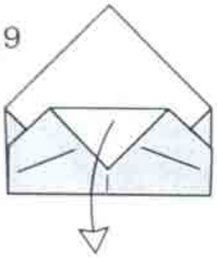
Fold and unfold.

18



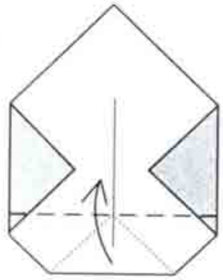
Use A and B as guides.

19



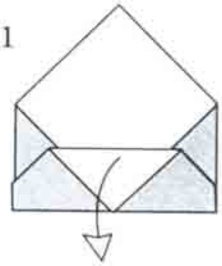
Unfold.

20



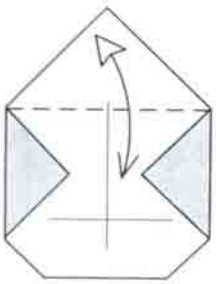
Use the hidden corner as a guide.

21



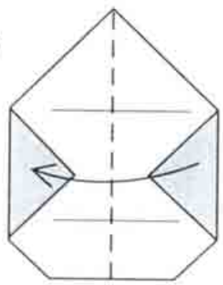
Unfold.

22



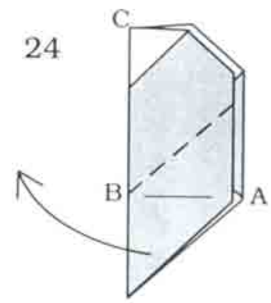
Fold down and unfold.

23



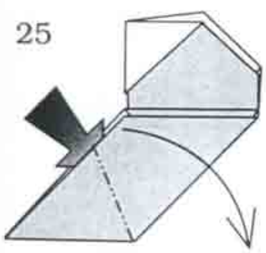
Rotate the model.

24



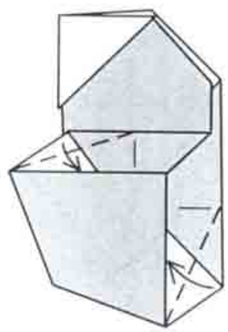
Fold so that line A–B falls along C–B.

25

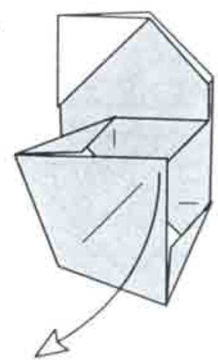


Squash-fold.

26

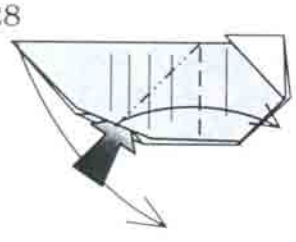


27



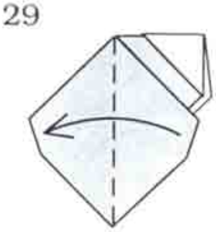
Unfold and rotate the model.

28

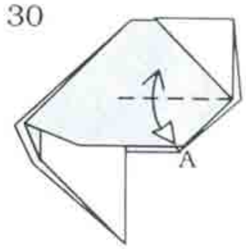


Squash-fold.

29

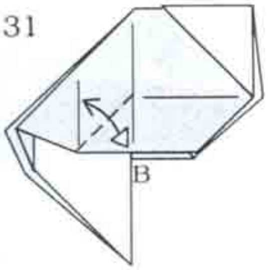


30



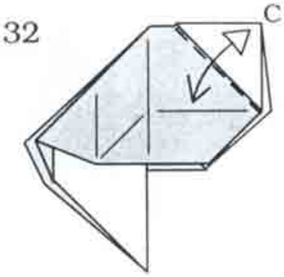
Fold point A up and unfold. Repeat behind.

31



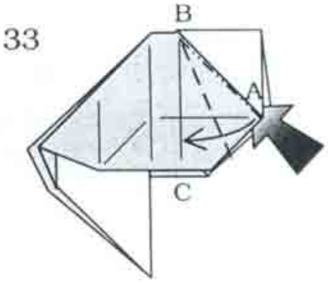
Fold B up and to the left. Unfold and repeat behind.

32



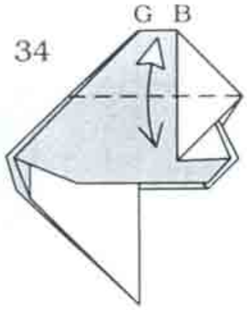
Fold C down and to the left. Unfold.

33



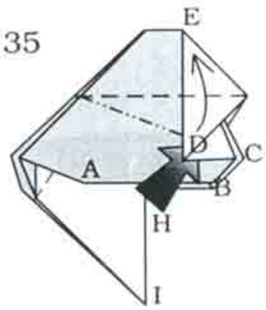
Crimp-fold corner A to lie on the line B–C.

34



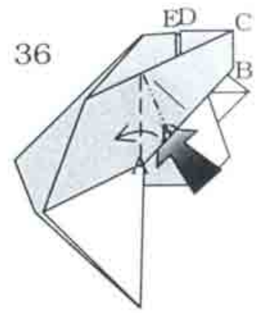
Fold line G–B down. Unfold.

35



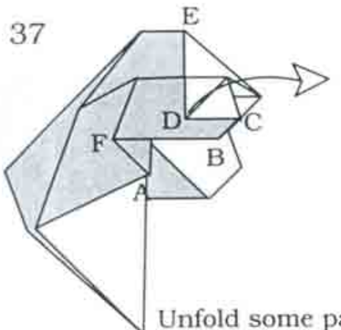
Squash-fold D to E. A will fall on the line H–I.

36



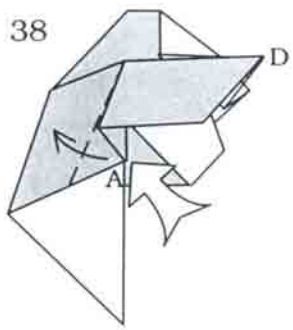
Squash-fold point F to the left.

37

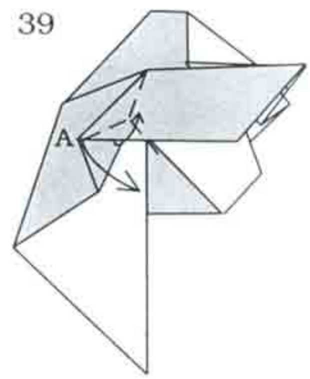


Unfold some paper to pull out corner D.

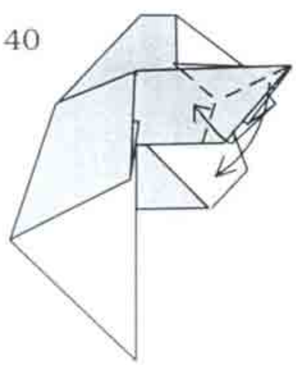
38



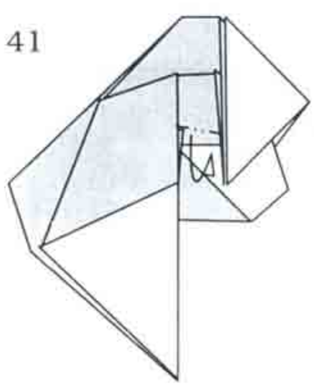
39



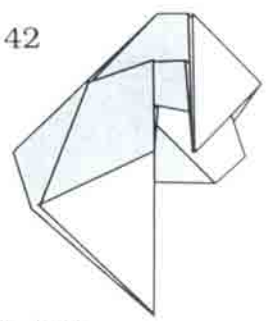
40



41

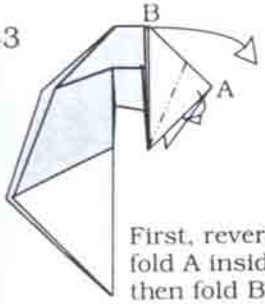


42



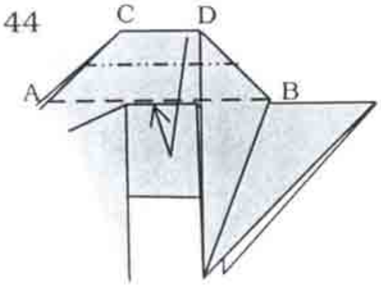
Repeat steps 35–41 behind.

43



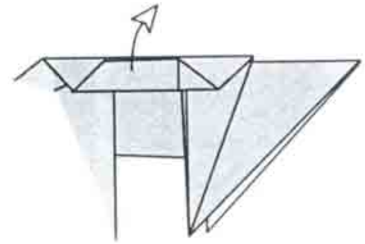
First, reverse-fold A inside, then fold B out.

44



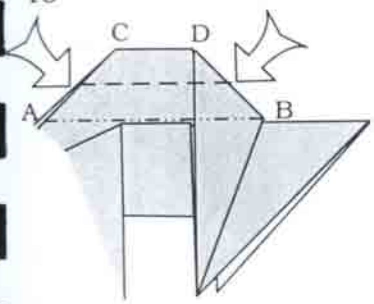
Fold line C–D down and then up to the line A–B.

45



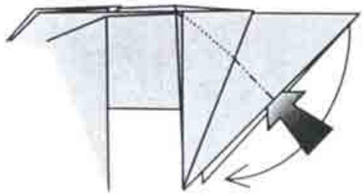
Unfold.

46



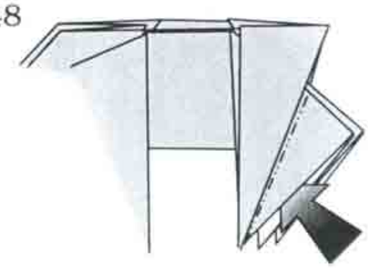
Sink down and up along the creases.

47



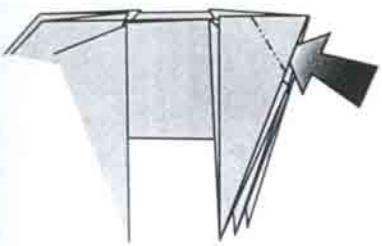
Reverse-fold.

48



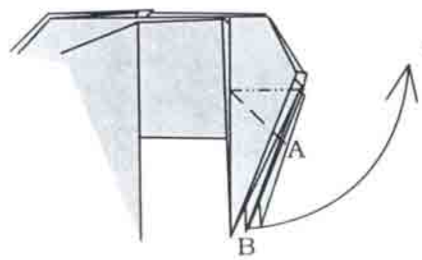
Reverse-fold, repeat behind.

49



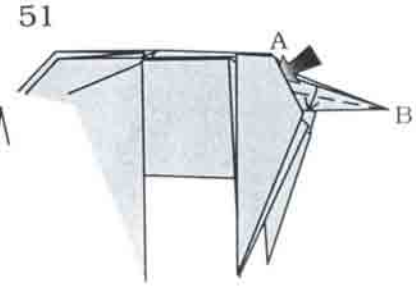
Reverse-fold.

50



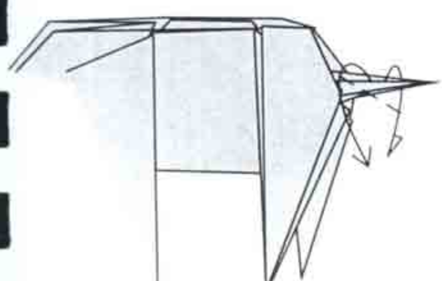
Crimp-fold the tail.

51



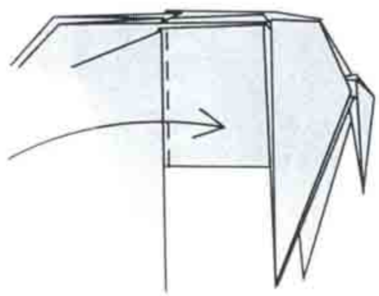
Thin the tail using a small reverse fold by the base of the tail. Repeat behind.

52

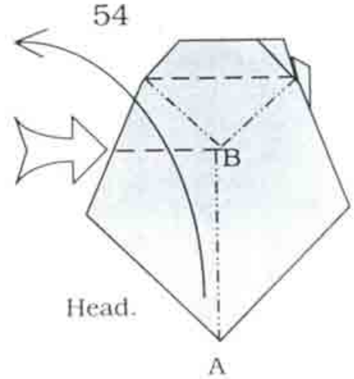


Outside-reverse-fold the tail.

53

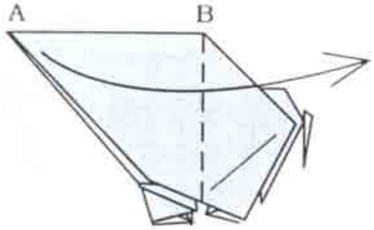


54

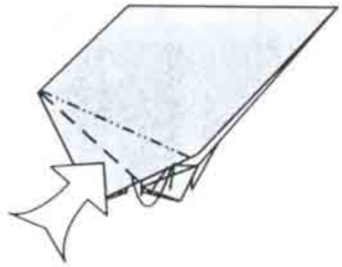


Head.

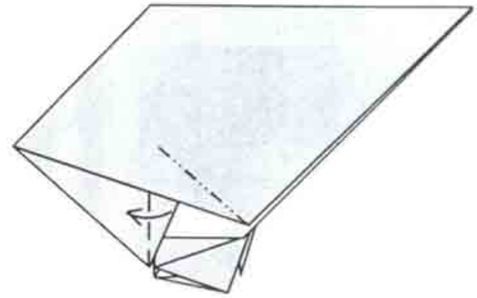
55



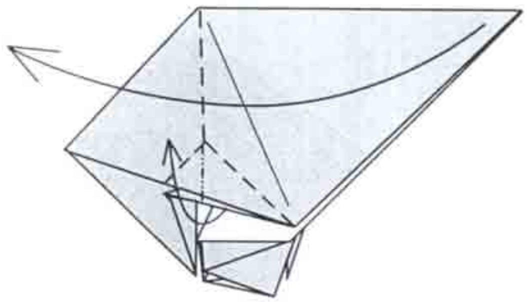
56



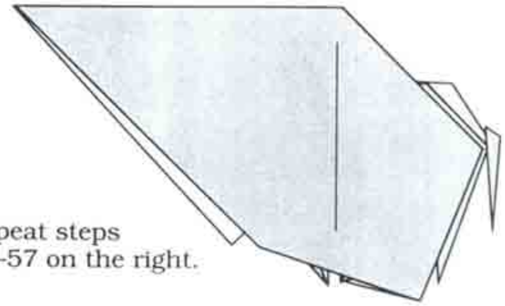
57



58

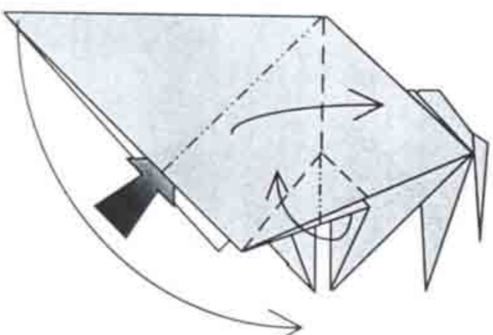


59



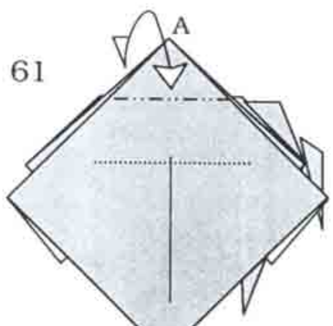
Repeat steps 56–57 on the right.

60



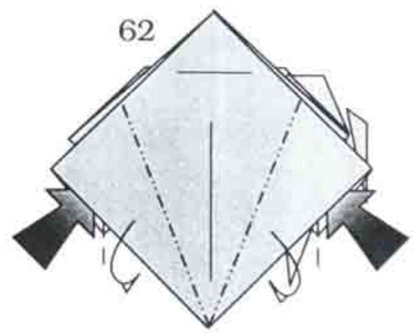
This fold is similar to a squash fold.

61



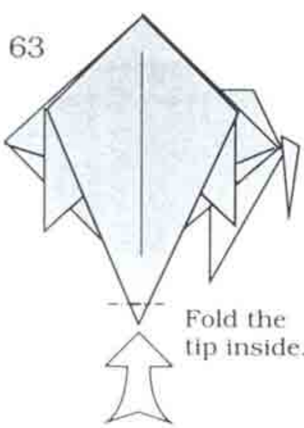
Fold the corner A behind so it meets the x-ray line. Unfold.

62



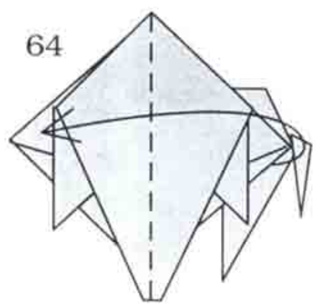
Reverse folds.

63

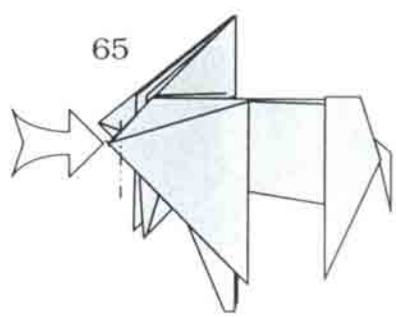


Fold the tip inside.

64



65



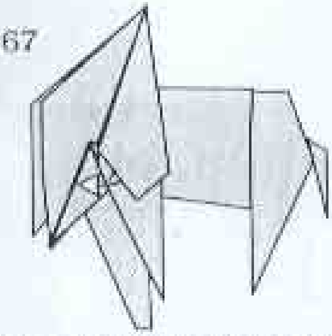
There are no guide lines for this sink. Repeat behind.

66



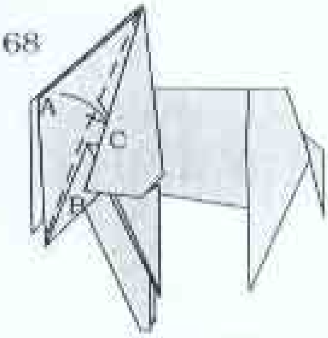
Rabbit-ear.
Repeat behind.

67



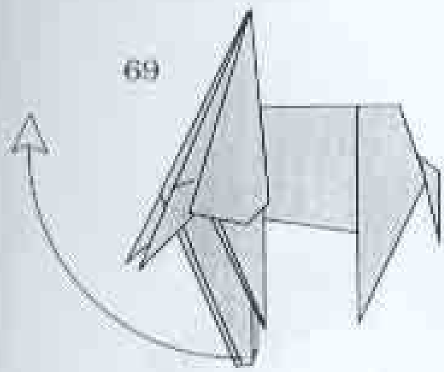
Pull out the bottom of the ears. (Repeat behind.) Perhaps you can skip this step since it is really easier to go from step 66 to 68 directly.

68



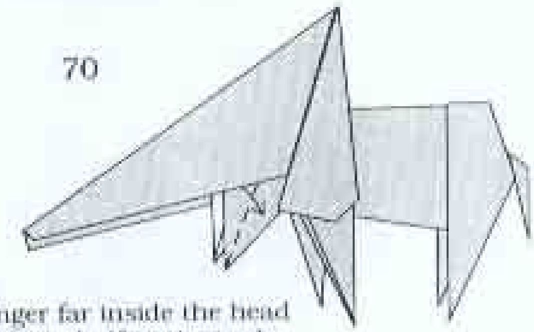
Fold the layer A above B but below C. Repeat behind.

69



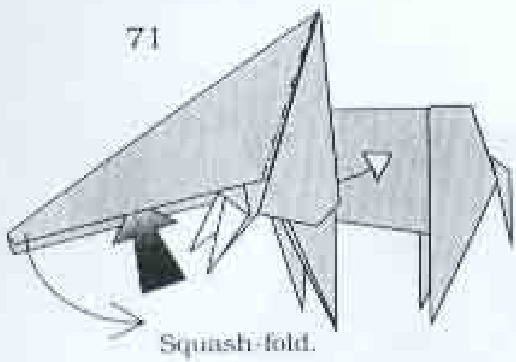
Pull out the trunk.

70



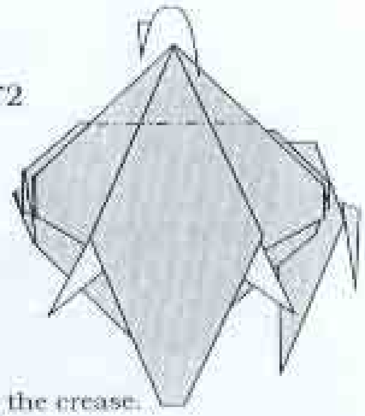
Place your finger far inside the head to fold the layer in half so the tusk will be white. Repeat behind.

71



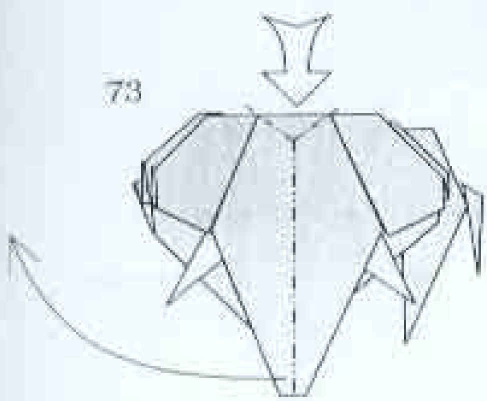
Squash-fold.

72

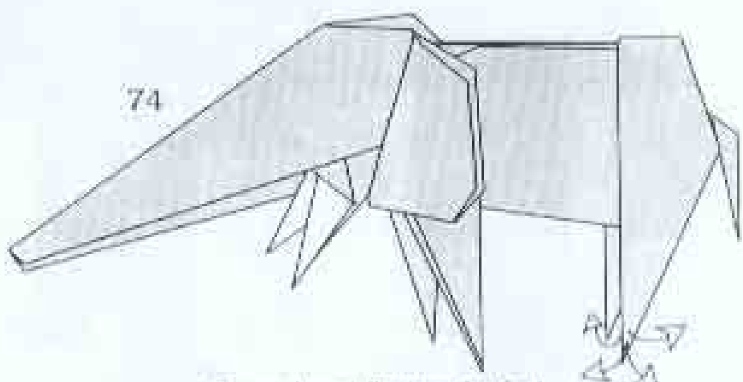


Tuck along the crease.

73

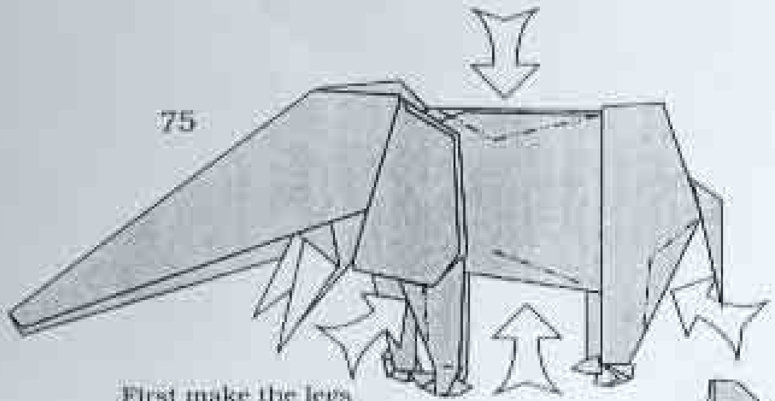


74

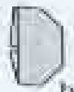


Spread and flatten the feet.

75



First make the legs three-dimensional, then the body.



View of the bottom of a foot.

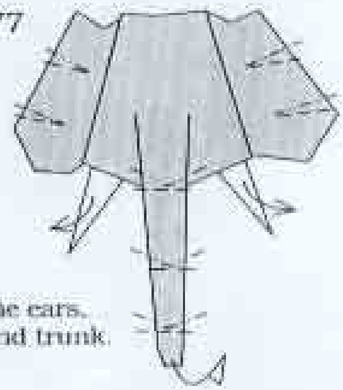
76

Repeat behind.



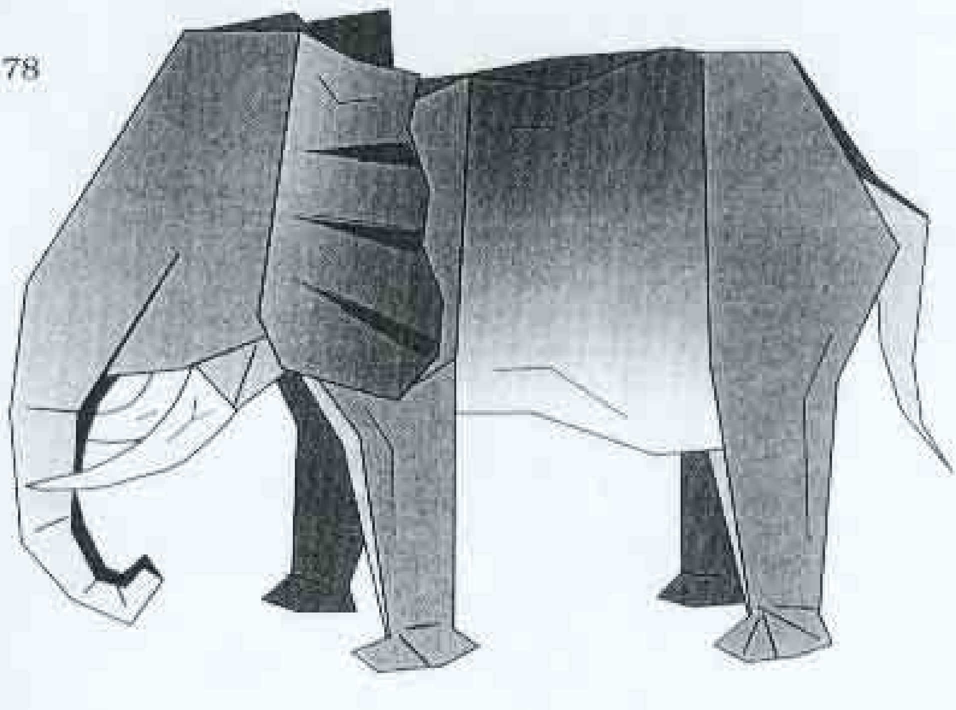
Rabbit-ear the tusks.

77



Shape the ears, tusks, and trunk.

78



Elephant